

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

Whole No. 1233.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

Vol. XLV. No. 9.

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DR. BOWDITCH will give, during the ensuing winter, his annual course of instruction in *Practical Auscultation*, and in the *Diagnosis and Treatment of Thoracic Diseases*. Each course will consist of Clinical Lectures, Recitations, and of Auscultation in his wards at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and at two other large public institutions. Terms for a course of two months, \$10, payable in advance.

DR. BOWDITCH will likewise receive private pupils in Auscultation, for a longer period, on the following terms, viz.:—For a year, \$40; for a half year, \$25, payable in advance. The first meeting of the Class will be held at the residence of Dr. Bowditch, 8 Otis Place, at 4 P. M., Monday, Nov. 3. Sept. 24, 1881.—ep2m

AN adjourned meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society will be held in Boston on Thursday, October 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Masonic Temple, Tremont st.

CHAS. E. WARE, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Aug. 27—4m

A STATED Meeting of the Counsellors of the Massachusetts Medical Society will be held in Boston, on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Masonic Temple, Tremont st.

Aug. 27—4m CHAS. E. WARE, *Rec. Sec'y.*

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.—*Medical Department.* The First Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will commence on the first Monday of November next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

PAUL F. EVE, M.D., Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.

JOHN M. WATSON, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M.D., Prof. of Surgery.

W. K. BOWLING, M.D., Prof. of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

C. K. WINSTON, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

J. HERBERT LINDSLEY, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be open for students, on the first Monday.

Fee of each Professor, \$15. Matriculation ticket, \$5; Dissecting ticket, \$10; Graduation fee, \$25.

Good board can be obtained in the city, at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Deans.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M.D.,
Aug. 27—1019 Dean of the Faculty.

BOYLSTON MEDICAL SCHOOL. INCORPORATED, 1817.—The Fall Session of this School will commence on the first of September, 1881. Its object is to give as complete a course of instruction by recitations, lectures and practical study, as can be given in this country in a period of three years. The plan of the School differs from that of any other School in the country, and with the advantages held out by them, the instructors hope to send into the profession thorough students only.

SPECIAL COURSES OF LECTURES

are delivered before the School upon

Diseases of the Eye by **Dr. Williams.**
Diseases of the Ear by **Dr. E. H. Clarke.**
Minor Surgery and Bandaging by **Dr. H. G. Clark.**
Auscultation and Percussion by **Dr. Thayer.**

Further information may be obtained by application to any of the instructors.

JOHN BACON, Jr., M.D., Instructor in Chemistry and Toxicology, 20 Crescent Place.

CHARLES E. BUCKINGHAM, M.D., Physician to the House of Industry, Instructor in Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, 8 Harrison Avenue.

EDWARD H. CLARKE, M.D., Instructor in Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Aural Surgery, 21 Rowe street.

W. HENRY THAYER, M.D., Instructor in Pathology and Legal Medicine.

HENRY G. CLARK, M.D., one of the Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Instructor in Principles and Practice of Surgery, 93 Salem street.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M.D., Instructor in Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Ophthalmic Surgery, 10 Essex street.

GEORGE H. GAY, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy, Hollis street, corner of Tremont.

JOHN C. DALTON, Jr., M.D., Professor of Physiology at the Buffalo Medical College, Instructor in Physiology and Microscopy.

Catalogues containing the plan and objects of the School, may be had on application at the bookstore of George W. Briggs, 37 Washington street, under the room of the School; at the bookstore of Ticknor, Reed & Fields, corner of Washington and School streets; and at Joseph Burnett's, Apothecary, 33 Tremont Row.

WINSLOW LEWIS, *President.*
Boston, Aug. 26, 1881.

EXTRACT OF HOP and Fluid Ext. of Pink and Senna, Valerian, Alex. Senna, Rhubarb and Buchu. Manufactured and sold by **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON, Physicians' Druggists.** Nov. 6.

ENGLISH HERBS.—Leaves of Hyoscinum, Belladonna, Conium, Digitalis and Aconite, for sale by **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON.** Nov. 13.

MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

BOYLSTON MEDICAL PRIZE QUESTIONS.—

The Boylston Medical Committee, appointed by the Corporation of Harvard University, consists of the following Physicians:

JOHN C. WARREN, M.D. WALTER CHANNING, M.D.
S. D. TOWNSEND, M.D. D. H. STORER, M.D.
G. C. SHATTUCK, M.D. EDW. REYNOLDS, M.D.
J. B. S. JACKSON, M.D. J. MASON WARREN, M.D.
and
JOHN JEFFRIES, M.D., Sec'y.

At the Annual Meeting of the Committee, held Aug. 6, 1881, no Dissertation had been offered on either of the subjects proposed for the year 1881. The subjects for 1882 are:—

1. On the Diseases of the Prostate Gland.
2. Original Researches with the Microscope, illustrative of Anatomy, Physiology, or Pathology.

Dissertations on these subjects must be transmitted, post paid, to JOHN C. WARREN, M.D., Boston, on or before the first Wednesday of April, 1882.

The subjects for 1883 are:—

1. On Paracentesis, in Pleurisy and other diseases followed by Effusions into the cavity of the Thorax.
2. On the Use of Cod Liver Oil in Phthisis, and other Diseases of Nutrition.

Dissertations on these subjects must be transmitted as above, on or before the first Wednesday in April, 1883.

The author of the best Dissertation considered worthy of a prize on either of the above questions, will be entitled to a premium of sixty dollars, or a gold medal of that value, at his option.

Each Dissertation must be accompanied by a sealed packet, on which shall be written some device, or sentence, and within shall be enclosed the author's name and residence. The same device or sentence is to be written on the Dissertation to which the packet is attached.

All unsuccessful Dissertations are deposited with the Secretary, from whom they may be obtained, with the sealed packet unopened, if called for within one year after they have been received.

By an order adopted in 1825 the Secretary was directed to publish annually the following votes, viz.:

1. That the Board do not consider themselves as approving the doctrines contained in any of the Dissertations to which the premiums may be adjudged.
2. That in case of the publication of a successful Dissertation, the author be considered as bound to print the above vote in connection therewith.

81—61 JOHN JEFFRIES, Secretary.
CITY OF BOSTON.—City Physician's Office and
Vaccine Institution, No. 3 Court Square.
Hour for Vaccination, from Twelve to One
o'clock, daily. HENRY G. CLARK, City Physician.
Residence 35 Salem Street.
March 12—cont'd

POND & MORSE.—Dealers in Genuine Drugs, Medicines, &c., Main Street, Rutland, Vt. Physicians furnished as above at the lowest Boston prices. A large assortment of Glass Ware, Surgical Instruments, &c., always on hand.

N. B.—Patent Medicines not manufactured or sold.
Sept. 1, 1881. \$10—11.

PURE CHLOROFORM.—For sale by JOSEPH BURNETT, Apothecary, No. 33 Tremont Row. Jan. 3—11

DR. HEATON'S HERNIA INFIRMARY.—BOSTON.—Dr. H. having returned from Europe, will receive patients as formerly. He continues to attend particularly to the nature and speedy cure of Hernia or Rupture, Varicocele, Scrotocoele, Hydrocoele, &c.; also to diseases of females. Trusses are dispensed with in all cases.

Applications must be made at his office and residence, 2 Exeter Place, Boston. July 24.

CURVATURES AND DEFORMITIES.—In the Spine, Hip or Limbs, corrected and supported by our improved Anatomical Supports, which are constructed on scientific principles, being invisible and of great support, and do not prevent the patient from taking exercise. Also, Spring Instruments and Boots for Club Foot, Bow Legs, &c., in children or adults.

These articles sent to any part of the Union or Canada, on the receipt of proper measurement, is, and a good fit warranted in all cases.

(Established 1819.) JAMES MILLER & CO., (many years with Sheldrake, Bigg & CO., London.) Surgical and Anatomical Mechanicians, Boston, 2 1/2 Bromfield street, up stairs.

References.—Drs. J. C. Warren, M. S. Perry, J. Mason Warren, S. D. Townsend, D. H. Storer—and J. V. C. Smith, Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. Jan. 15.—edwlyr

TREMONT STREET MEDICAL SCHOOL.—

IN BOSTON, over 33 TREMONT ROW.—The annual course of instruction in the Tremont School commences this year on the first day of September.

This School was instituted in Boston, in 1826, for the purpose of giving to private pupils a thorough course of instruction, by lectures and examinations, throughout the year. Two hundred pupils, including a large set of the recent academic graduates of Harvard University, who have devoted themselves to the study of medicine and many others from all sections of the country, have received their professional education, or some portion of it, at this institution. By an act of the Legislature a charter has been conferred upon this School, which is thus enabled to avail itself of all the privileges which the laws of the State have conferred or may hereafter confer upon incorporated medical institutions.

Exercises in the different branches are given daily or oftener, from the close of the University lectures in March, until their commencement in November, with the exception of the month of August, during which most of the usual labors of the School are suspended. During the session of the University Medical School, examinations are held three times weekly on the subjects of the lectures.

The following gentlemen are instructors in this School, during the present year, in the several departments of medical science, forming a complete and thorough course.

JACOB BIGELOW, M.D.
D. HUMPHREYS STORER, M.D.
J. B. S. JACKSON, M.D.
OLIVER W. HOLMES, M.D.
HENRY J. BIGELOW, M.D.
SAMUEL CAROT, M.D.
SAMUEL KNEELAND, M.D.

Practical Anatomy is taught under the immediate direction of the Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by the Demonstrator of the Medical School of the University. Ample means of pursuing this important branch of study, and for the practice of the more important surgical operations, are provided without additional expense to the student.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.
This essential branch of a medical education is made an object of especial attention. There will be clinical visits at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in the Medical Department, by Drs. Bigelow, Jackson and Storer, with lectures at stated intervals; and constant attention to the practical study of Auscultation and Percussion, for which ample opportunities occur in the practice of the Hospital.

Clinical instruction in Surgery will be given at the same institution by Dr. Henry J. Bigelow. Ample opportunities are afforded for experience in Obstetric practice.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
In addition to the medical and surgical practice and operations of the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Students will have admission to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, through the politeness of the Surgeons of that institution; and also to the institution for the treatment of Diseases of the Skin, by permission of Dr. Durkee.

MEANS OF ILLUSTRATION.
The large collections of healthy and morbid specimens in the Warren Anatomical Museum, and the Cabinet of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, will be made available for the purposes of instruction under the direction of Dr. Jackson, the Curator of both these collections.

LIBRARY.
During the whole Summer term, the Students of the Tremont Medical School will have free access to, and the privilege of taking books from the Library of the Massachusetts Medical College, now consisting of about 1500 volumes, and rapidly increasing by a large annual appropriation, devoted to the purchase of Books most useful and acceptable to the Student.

* Application may be made to Dr. BIGELOW, Summer street, Boston. A new Catalogue of the past and present Members of the School, with other details, may be had gratis, by applying, post-paid, to Mr. Burnett, Apothecary, 33 Tremont Row, at W. D. Ticknor's Bookstore, or at the Med. Journal Office.

The Room of the School, at 33 Tremont Row, over Mr. Burnett's Apothecary store, is open to Students from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., furnished with Plates, Preparations, Articles of the Materia Medica, &c.

TERMS.
For the Summer Term (from March 1st to November 1st), \$30. For the Winter Term (from November 1st to March 1st), \$10. For a Year, \$100.
Boston, August, 1881. aug 27—11

MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

DENTAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—D. WALTHER & Co., successors to N. Hunt, manufacture and have for sale all kinds of Surgical and Dental Instruments and Implements.
Old Instruments ground, polished and repaired, at the shortest notice.
Orders will be attended to with promptness.
May 23—41 128 Washington street, up stairs.

TOBACCO OINTMENT, COMPOUND—Prepared and sold by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON, Chemists, 180 Washington st., Boston. Nov. 31.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL LEGS—Price, below the knee, \$45.00; above the knee, \$65.00. Also, artificial *Hands and Arms*, from \$35.00 to \$70.00 (all limbs warranted). These limbs are made useful to work at any employment, with our Improved Spring Instruments, which are attached or detached to and from the arm in one moment.

On the receipt of accurate measurement, a limb can be sent to any part of the Union or Canada, (a good fit warranted in all cases.)

(Established 1842.) JAMES MILLER & CO., Many years with Sheldrake, Biggs & Co., London, Surgical and Anatomical Mechanicians, 21-2 Broad street, (up stairs) Boston.

References.—Drs. J. C. Warren, M. S. Perry, J. Mason Warren, E. D. Townsend, D. H. Storer, and J. V. C. Smith, Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. Jan. 1.—edwlytr

PURE MEDICINAL EXTRACTS.—We would call the attention of Physicians, Apothecaries and Druggists, to our list of Pure Extracts and annexed testimonials. TILDEN & CO.,

38 John street, New York.
Insusated Alcoholic and Hydro-Alcoholic Extracts.—Aconite, Butterburt, Belladonna, Bitter Root, Boneast, Burdock, Blood Root, Blue Flag, Boxwood, Canium, Camomile, Cohosh—black or blue, Clover, Cowparsnip, Dandelion, Digitalis, Dulcamara, Dock—yellow, Garget—or Yoke, Gentian, Hyoscyamus, Hartsback, Hops, Hellebore—black or white, Horehound, Indian Hemp, Lettuce—garden and wild, Lobelia, Mandrake, Mulslein, Mullein, Oak—white, black or red; Poppy, Princess Pine, Rue, Savin, Sassafras—American, Rio Negro, or Compound; Thorowax, Wormwood; and other varieties frequently used, as soon as they can be reached. They are put up in 1 lb., 1-2 lb., 1-4 lb., 2 oz. and 1 oz. glass jars.

Extract from a letter of Professor Clark, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, to the editor of the New York Jour. of Medicine.

"I have lately visited the manufactory of these Extracts. After inspecting the whole process, and examining a large number of preparations, I became so fully persuaded that these gentlemen have fallen upon the best plan of concentrating and preserving the active principles, especially of the narcotic vegetables, that I have voluntarily offered to them my assistance that I can render in introducing their medicines to the notice of the profession; being persuaded that these Extracts must possess the efficiency and the uniformity of strength so necessary to the successful use of this class of remedies, and, I may add, so long sought for in vain. Should your conviction of the value of these preparations correspond with my own, after you have examined them and tried them in practice, perhaps you may think it due alike to the profession and to the gentlemen who are improving the instruments by which we work, to call the attention of your readers to the improvements which I cannot doubt this process secures."

"Medical Society of the State of New York.
Resolved, That this Society having seen and examined, and several of them having used the various Vegetable Extracts, made by Messrs. Tilden & Co., of New Lebanon, New York, and being satisfied of the valuable character of these preparations, hereby recommend them to the members of the profession generally.
P. VAN BUREN, Secretary.
Albany, Feb. 6, 1850."

"Massachusetts Medical Society for Berkshire District, June 21, 1850.
Resolved, That this Society, having seen from various sources entitled to respect and confidence, commendatory notices of the excellency and purity of the various Medicinal Extracts prepared by the Messrs. Tilden, of New Lebanon, New York, and having tested them and used them ourselves, do most cordially recommend them to the medical profession."
H. H. CHILDS, President pro tem., and President of the Berkshire Med. College."

Jan. 22.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—The Forty-fifth Session of the College will be commenced on Monday, 13th October, 1851, and continued till March 11th, 1852 (commencement day.)

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M.D., LL.D., President of the College and Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery.

VALENTINE MOTT, M.D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JOSEPH M. SMITH, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

JOHN TORREY, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Botany and Chemistry.

ROBERT WATTS, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Principles and Practice of Surgery.

CHARLES R. GILMAN, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

ALONZO CLARK, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology (including Microscopy).

ELIHA BARTLETT, M.D., Lecturer on Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

CHARLES E. ISAACS, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Fees.—Matriculation fee, \$5; fees for the full course of Lectures, \$100; Demonstrator's Ticket, \$2; Graduation fee, \$25; Board, average \$3 per week.

Clinical Instruction is given at the New York Hospital daily, by the Medical Officers (Prof. Smith being one of them); fee \$5 per annum; at the Bellevue Hospital twice a week, without fee (Prof. Parker and Clark belonging to the Medical Staff); at the Eye Infirmary, without fee; and upwards of 1000 patients are annually exhibited to the class in the College Clinique. Obstetrical cases and subjects for dissection are abundantly furnished through the respective departments.

The annual commencement is held at the close of the session; there is also a semi-annual Examination on the second Tuesday of September. The prerequisites for Graduation are—21 years of age, three years of study, including two full courses of Lectures, the last of which must have been attended in this College, and the presentation of a Thesis on some subject connected with medical science.

In addition to the regular Course, and not interfering with it, a Course of Lectures will be commenced on Monday, 29th September, and continued until the 13th October. This course will be

R. WATTS, M.D.,
Col. of Phys. & Surgs. Sec'y to the Faculty.
67 Crosby St. N. Y. Jy 16—ew181—cwt1N1.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.—The subscriber, aware of the adulterations practised in preparing and powdering Drugs and Medicines for the market, and the difficulty experienced in distinguishing the pure, has arranged to have most of these articles powdered in his establishment. Samples of drugs in their original state will be kept for comparison, and he has requested Dr. A. A. Hays, State Assayer, to analyze at any time such preparations as may appear of doubtful genuineness, before offering them for sale, thereby insuring to physicians pure drugs and medicines.

WM. BROWN,
481 Washington, corner of Elliot street.

N. B.—With the above arrangement all can be supplied with pure and undiluted medicines. Physicians of Boston and vicinity are invited to call and examine the above arrangement, and see samples of pure drugs and medicines. No one allowed to put up prescriptions except those of long experience and perfect masters of their profession.

The sale of all Fancy Goods and Confectionery is discontinued on the Sabbath. Prescriptions and family medicines sold as usual on that day.

Sept. 4.
WINE OF COLCHICUM ROOT—Sold by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON. N 13.

TANNIC ACID.—American, English and German Tannic Acid of superior quality, for sale by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON, Chemists, and Physicians' Druggists, 180 Washington st Oct. 16.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL GLASSWARE. (Bohemian Glass.)—Woulfe's Bottles, Retorts, Bell Glasses, Precipitating Jars, Chemical Flasks, Beaker Glasses, Assay Jars, will be in store Jan. 1st, 1851, and will be sold to Physicians and others upon the most favorable terms, by
Nov. 13. PHILBRICK & TRAFTON.

MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Medical Lectures of Harvard University will commence at the Massachusetts Medical College in Boston, on the first Wednesday in November, and continue four months.

Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, by **WALTER CHANNING, M.D.**

Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, by **JACOB BIGELOW, M.D.**

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by **JOHN WARE, M.D.**

Pathological Anatomy, by **JOHN B. S. JACKSON, M.D.**

Anatomy and Physiology, by **OLIVER W. HOLMES, M.D.**

Principles and Operations of Surgery, by **HENRY J. BIGELOW, M.D.**

Chemistry, by **J. P. COOKE, A. M.**

Clinical Lectures are delivered at the Massachusetts General Hospital three times a week, by the professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery. Surgical operations are very numerous, performed weekly in the presence of the class in the operating theatre. The safe and effectual practice of etherization, a discovery first made in Boston, and matured and established in the Massachusetts General Hospital, is practically taught in this school.

Practical Anatomy is amply provided for by the most liberal arrangements. The anatomical museum is one of the largest and richest in the United States, and has a fund of \$5,000 for its increase. The Eye and Ear Infirmary and other charities are open to students.

The professors of Pathological Anatomy, of Surgery, and of Chemistry, are now pursuing their medical inquiries in Europe, but are expected to return in season to be present at the opening of the coming course.

Fees for the whole course, \$50. Matriculation, \$3. Dissecting Ticket, \$5. Graduation, \$50. Hospital and Library gratuitous.

June 11.—ep1.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—Dr. J. H. SMITH, having removed to No. 5-1-2 Tremont Row, is now prepared to perform every operation in Dentistry required for the health and preservation of the Teeth, and trusts that his former success will insure a continuance of public patronage.

Opp. the head of Brattle st. Boston. *July 16—3m*

PURE COD LIVER OIL. carefully prepared only from fresh and healthy livers, by Joseph Burnett, Apothecary, No. 33 Tremont Row, Boston. Dr. J. C. B. Williams, an eminent English physician, after prescribing it in 400 cases of consumption (in 234 of which he preserved full notes), states in the London Journal of Medicine:—"As the result of experience, confirmed by a rational consideration of its mode of action, the pure fresh oil from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of pulmonary consumption, than any other agent, medicinal, dietetic, or regimenal, that has yet been employed." *June 18—tf*

CHIRRETTA—A new Anti-periodic, just received by **PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO., 150** Washington street, Boston. *aug 6*

ELIXIR OF OPIUM—Made from the formula of the Philadelphia Journal of Pharmacy, and is intended to be a substitute for the "populay," medicine called McMen's Elixir. This is a preparation of Opium without Narcotine, and the strength is the same as Tinct. Opi. Manufactured by **PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO.**

Successors to **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON, Chemists.** *July 23.*

SARATOGA POWDERS—or Rochelle, Seidlitz, S and Soda Powders, one package equal to six boxes of the above—price 75 cents. These will be found a great convenience to travellers, persons residing in the country, invalids, and to all deprived of a soda fountain. **BEI up and** sold by **J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 23 Tremont Row, opposite Boston Museum.** *April 30—tf*

MATICO.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by **JOSEPH BURNETT, No. 33 Tremont Row.** *Mich 17—tf*

VACCINE VIRUS.—Physicians in any section of the United States, can procure ten quills charged with Pure Vaccine Virus by return of mail, on addressing the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, enclosing one dollar, *post paid*, without which no letter will be taken from the office. *Feb. 5.*

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The next annual Course of Lectures in the New York Medical College, will commence on Monday, the 26th of October, 1851, and continue five months.

HORACE GREEN, M.D., President of the Faculty, and Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN H. WHITTAKER, M.D., Prof. of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

EDWIN HAMILTON DAVIS, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

B. FORDYCE PARKER, M.D., Prof. of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry.

JOHN MURRAY CARNOCHAN, M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Operations of Surgery with Surgical Pathology.

EDMUND R. PEASELEE, M.D., Prof. of Physiology, Pathology, and Microscopy.

JOHN GALLAGHER, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

A. M. EISENHARDT, M.D., and **WM. B. THOMSON, M.D.**, Prosectors to the Professor of Surgery.

A preliminary Course of Lectures will commence on Monday the 6th of October, and continue until the commencement of the Regular Course. On the Pathology and Diagnosis of the Diseases of the Reproductive Organs of Females, by **W. F. PARKER, M.D.** On Toxicological Chemistry, by **R. O. DOREMUS, M.D.** On the Surgical Operations of the Eye, by **J. M. CARNOCHAN, M.D.** On Dental Pathology and Dental Surgery, by **C. C. ALLEN, M.D.**

The Preliminary Course will be free to all medical students and medical men. The dissecting rooms will be opened at the beginning of this Course.

The advantages which New York offers for Clinical Study far surpass those of any other city. The Students of this College can have access to the New York Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, and Emigrants' Hospital, as well as to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the various Dispensaries of the city. A Surgical and a Medical, and an Obstetrical Clinique will be held weekly by the Professors of these departments. Obstetrical cases and subjects for dissection are abundantly furnished for the students.

Fees.—Matriculation, \$5. Demonstrator's Ticket, \$5. The full course, \$103. For the final examination, \$50.

The candidate for graduation must be of the age of 21 years. He must have studied medicine under a respectable practitioner for three years. He must have attended two full Courses of Lectures, of which one must have been in this College, and he must present to the Faculty a thesis, in his own hand-writing, on some Medical or Surgical subject.

By the charter of the Institution a Graduate of this School can practise his profession in any part of the State without being subject to the annoyance of examinations from Medical Societies.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, *Dean of the Faculty.*

*New York Medical College, }
East Thirtieth st., near Broadway. } al3—ep1N1*

GENUINE MUSK in pod; True Russian Castoreo; Scaumony; Gen. Burgundy Pitch; French Iodine; German Quinine; Iodine Potassae; Sugar of Lead, chemically pure; English Croton Oil. Just received by **PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO., 150** Washington street, Boston. *aug 6*

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS—Compounded day and night by **PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO., Dispensers, 150** Washington street, Boston. *July 16*

NITRATE OF SILVER in crystals, manufactured and sold by **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON, Chemists and Druggists, 150** Washington st., Boston. *Feb. 12.*

PROTEIN—Sold by **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON.** *Oct. 18.*

SATURATED TINCTURE OF ENGLISH ACONITE ROOT. Sold by **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON.** *Nov. 31.*

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THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL

VOL. XLV.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1851.

No. 9.

ON THE RECIPROCAL AGENCIES OF MIND AND MATTER.

[Continued from page 55.]

THUS far I have cursorily alluded to some of the manifestations of mental influence in the form of those ordinary diseases which are daily subjected to our attention; and in so doing I have sought to refer the agency to that animal electricity which (as I have observed) so many physicians and philosophers consider the most plausible explanation. A careful contemplation of the phenomena can, in my opinion, bring us to no other satisfactory conclusion; and the more closely they are analyzed, and the more attentively examined, the stronger is the corroboration. But—

"Est quodam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra."

There is a boundary which we cannot pass, and there are secrets in nature, hidden from our eyes, which can probably never be revealed. The material organ of the mind is within our grasp—albeit, its subtle essence still eludes it; as the mariner can shift his sails and shape his course through the deep, but cannot contról or command the winds that waft him through it! The human mind, even in its highest state of culture, is inadequate to the attainment of many mysteries; but light from Heaven, which has shone on many scenes of former doubt and darkness, may yet conduct the diligent inquirer to truths such as the human intellect has never hitherto attained.

We have taken a glance of the power of the mind in producing disease, and even death, and we have yet much before us as we advance. It may not, however, be irrelevant to direct our transient attention to its powers, and also to its condition, apart from disease, viz., in a state of Sleep, a state in which the external senses and the voluntary motions are lulled into insensibility and temporary quiescence, whilst the involuntary motions are carried on with steadiness, though perhaps with some relaxation of their activity. Here, in other words, the functions of the brain are comparatively suspended, whilst those of the ganglionic system (though sharing a portion of the insensibility of the brain from mutual connection) enjoy, with modified change, their own inherent power. When the activity of the brain and nervous system has been exhausted (as occurs every twenty-four hours under the ordinary circumstances of

existence), or when a greater demand than usual has been made upon them by excess in mental or muscular exertion, or by any other cause tending to expand their inherent excitability, this well-known miniature of death ensues ; it is, in fact, a most salutary provision of nature for the restoration of that *vis vite* which would otherwise quickly be expended altogether. During sleep the process of nutrition is also carried on more perfectly, and with increased activity ; and this is in some measure proved by the increase of corpulence, and general deposition of adipose substance, in those who indulge unnecessarily in it. This is humorously instanced in the fat boy in "*Pickwick*" ! Every farmer knows that, where sleep is perfectly sound, and the mind as well as the body is in deep repose, *both* rest from their labors, and regain their strength ; and so imperious is the demand where either mind or body have been *entirely* exhausted, that neither silence nor darkness, nor uneasy posture—nay, not even (as history can establish) the close approach of the hour of a public execution, can sometimes avert it. The fatigue of the body is, however, more inducive of it than fatigue of mind ; for a close attention to literary labor frequently generates an irritability which prevents it ; whereas in Captain Barclay's celebrated match of walking 1000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours, he was not only fast asleep (especially in the latter part of his task) the *moment* he sat down after completing his mile, but it was with the greatest difficulty that he could be aroused at the proper time for accomplishing another—so powerful a sedative is exhaustion.

After a certain time, however, which is when the mental energies are recruited, the sleep becomes less deep, the waking fancy begins to work, and those inexplicable monsters of the mind called dreams arise. They are the interludes between sleeping and waking—where imagination is busy whilst reason is prostrate and sensation is torpid, and where, consequently, the altered balance of nervous power distorts the action of the brain, not unfrequently generating intellectual abortions of hideous and incongruous formations. This is painfully exemplified in what is well known by the name of *nightmare*, where, under that abolition of voluntary power, a painful desire to exert the voluntary muscles arises—although, as soon as those voluntary muscles regain their power, the phantom vanishes. This is consequent for the most part on cerebral irritation communicated by the gastric nerves during a paroxysm of dyspepsia.

Now it is the aggravated state of cerebral irritation attendant on fever which constitutes delirium. Delirium is literally nothing more than a protracted dream during a state of disease ; and as dreams generally consist of the revival of old associations respecting past events, or of new ones consequent on recent occurrences, which the intellectual powers are too much disordered to arrange, a confused mass of ideas is presented, and expressed aloud. Delirium, therefore, is a state of thinking, without the person being able to control the association of ideas, or correct his thoughts by external objects ; sometimes they would appear to be prophetic, and their influence over the mind even fatal ! A case illustrative of the power of dreaming is well authenticated in a lady, the daughter of Sir Charles Lee, who stated that one night, when she was

in bed, a little old woman came, undrew her curtains, and said—"I am your mother, and to-morrow, by 12 o'clock, you will be with me!" The young lady arose, wrote a letter to her father, sealed it with black wax, and by 12 o'clock on the following day was dead—so strong was the impression on her mind. There is an inscription on her tomb in confirmation of this extraordinary effect of the mind on the body, even during sleep. Many deaths have been predicted in dreams, and been verified; numbers in lottery tickets have been whispered in a dream, and been drawn prizes! and some useful admonitions have been communicated—for which, "search the scriptures."

Yet, although this is the ordinary state which constitutes dreaming, there is another state of sleep, named somnambulism, in which the bodily functions are more under the control of the will than what usually constitutes dreaming, so that the individual *acts* under the influence of his conceptions. Here, while the senses are obscured, and all other objects are unperceived, the somnambulist manifests a faculty of seeing, feeling, and of discovering the object of which he is in pursuit; for he walks, and frequently over dangerous places, in perfect safety, and performs many of the common offices of life, and can occasionally hold conversation. The brain would fain appear to be secreting ideas under the influence of sleep, and telegraphing their fulfilment to the obedient muscles of volition. Many and ludicrous are the instances recorded by medical authors; nor has the dramatist let pass the opportunity of amusing the public by the representation of these vagaries of Morpheus—"La Somnambula," to wit. I could relate many; I will only, however, adduce *one*, which came under my observation in a young lady of sanguine temperament and high nervous irritability, and who was under my care. She was a person of highly cultivated mind, and devoted herself very closely to the acquisition of knowledge, which was very probably conducive to the irritation. After having been in bed and asleep for two or three hours, she would gradually arise, put on her dressing-gown, go down stairs, walk about the drawing-room, sometimes balance herself like a rope-dancer on the back of the sofa as she walked from one end of it to the other; then go into the dining-room, open the cellar, help herself to a glass of wine, afterwards return to her bedroom, plunge her face into a basin of water, and get into bed again. When spoken to, she would mutter an indistinct answer. In the morning she was perfectly unconscious of her midnight ramble, and only complained of slight headache, but not enough to interfere with her daily occupations.

It is difficult to explain these extraordinary occurrences satisfactorily or pathologically.

The functions of the brain and medulla spinalis are separate—sleep is undoubtedly an affection of the brain; and where the brain is much oppressed, constituting *coma*, its functions are entirely suspended—in sleep only partially so. Yet the spinal functions continue in office; and though in a protracted state of coma, not only they would shortly be suspended, but life itself, they are so little affected during sleep that the

voluntary muscles have a liberty of action ; and somnambulism is equally a result and a proof of this. When the functions of the brain are *entirely* rested, and sleep, exempt from visionary interludes, is dispelled by nature being restored, it is then, perhaps, that the intellect is most clear, the judgment most perfect, the perception most acute, the sensibilities most refined. Thus, "The first moment of waking has been defined—that moment of horror to the unhappy, when, amidst returning perceptions, increased in acuteness by the refreshment of repose, a sense of misery suddenly darts its sting into the heart, and renews with tenfold vigor its suspended anguish." This is the time when so many victims of mental emotion rush headlong into eternity ; and, could many of those unhappy beings who have been found dead in the morning be restored, I have no doubt that they would substantiate my conviction. They try to sleep again, but they invoke the drowsy god in vain :—

"He, like the world, his ready visit pays
Where fortune smiles : the wretched he forsakes ;
Swift on his downy pinion flies from woe,
And lights on lids unsullied with a tear."

Could they but sleep again—could sleep but be induced by narcotics—their melancholy exit had been averted ; but, aroused by nature from that sweet oblivion in which all their cares and troubles were just now shrouded and at rest, the sad reality of their condition is more acutely felt than when mingling with those who carry on the world, and whilst they were comparatively abstracted from themselves by the passing objects around them. The intensity of feeling predominates over every other consideration in that solitary hour, and, getting an unfortunate ascendancy over their better judgment, precipitates them into the abyss which alone appears to promise them a refuge from all sublunary difficulties and anxieties. "In some people [observes Dr. Burrows] the more soundly they sleep, when they awake, have all their hallucinations more vivid, and resume all their violence." That the ganglionic system is distinct from the brain is further demonstrable by experiment ; for convulsions of the most violent character occur after decapitation, and can be called into action by galvanism long after the manifestations of life have ceased. Again, the spinal functions may be entirely arrested, as in paraplegia, and yet the operations of the brain remain unaffected. For example, I was requested to see a man in my neighborhood who had fallen from a tree on his back, and fractured the dorsal vertebræ. Entire anaesthesia of the lower extremities ensued, as well as all possibility of moving them ; yet his intellect remained unimpaired till a few hours before his death, which did not occur till six weeks after the accident. Many such cases are recorded. All these effects—the classification of nerves, their distinct offices or functions, together with their pathology—are most lucidly expounded in Dr. Marshall Hall's Lectures on the Nervous System ; but, as this subject is independent of the operation of *mind* on matter, it may be somewhat irrelevant to enlarge on it on this occasion. Where *mental* shocks are productive of spasmodic affections (of the which they are a fertile source) it is through the action of the brain on the excitatory nerves. A paroxysm of epilepsy induced by mental excitement

is strongly illustrative of this; and sudden alarm or a burst of anger is a most frequent cause. "Parmi les causes excitantes de l'épilepsie la frayeur tient tout à coup sur le premier rang. La colère, et un chagrin profond, paraissent (après la frayeur) tenir le premier rang parmi les causes de l'épilepsie." It is produced by depressing as well as by exciting passions. When there is a predisposition to epilepsy, a cause of either kind, be it productive of excessive or of defective action, may interrupt the equable transmission of the sensorial power, and thus occasion a fit: and hence it is desirable to retain every patient, who is subject to epilepsy, in a state equally distant from plethora as from undue emptiness of the cerebral vessels. In epilepsy both the cerebral and spinal systems are equally affected, as is demonstrated by the temporary stupor and insensibility in combination with the violent convulsions of the whole frame. The frequent occurrence of an epileptic fit during sleep evinces that it is referable to venous congestion in the brain; and the termination of the fit in stupor and headache, in addition to the effusion of serum, and other morbid appearances, consequent on repeated attacks, proves how deeply the brain is implicated in this distressing disease. The intellectual powers also become impaired, and frequently terminate in idiocy or insanity, dependent on serious organic lesions within the cranium. In other cases no abnormal appearance is discernible. "Sed et fessi fuerunt summi in arte viri atque in rebus anatomicis peritissimi (to use the words of Van Swieten), quod in cadaveribus hoc morbo defunctorum nihil invenerint sæpè quod culpæ poterant." The pathology of this disease is unquestionably involved in much obscurity.

Now, connected with or consequent on epilepsy, it is not uncommon to find apoplexy or palsy. My learned predecessor in this rostrum, Dr. Marshall Hall, classed them, in fact, under one bracket, and supported the theory with his well-known ingenuity and talent. He says—"The patient affected with paroxysmal apoplexy sometimes becomes epileptic; the epileptic, on the other hand, sometimes experiences attacks which gradually assume the more apoplectic character. The fits of apoplexy usually terminate in an apoplectic stupor, and this sometimes in mania." Sudden emotions (as I stated in the early part of my lecture) have very frequently given rise to apoplexy, owing to the highly-increased arterial action, and the venous compression attendant on it, of which numerous instances are given by Aretæus, Portal, Cheyne and other authors; and, as both these states occur in an epileptic fit, an apoplectic or paralytic seizure may naturally be expected. Paralysis, according to my repeated observation, is more frequently connected with the depressing passions—such as distress of mind from losses, sorrow, frustrated speculations, and other sources of anxiety and disappointment. The nervous energy which had previously subsisted, and carried the projectors through much mental and bodily fatigue, producing increased determination to the brain, with congestion of the sinuses and veins, is succeeded by *exhaustion* of organic nervous power, giving birth, in persons of a gouty diathesis, to an attack of gout—in others, of mature age (and in whom the circulation through the brain is liable to physical imperfection), to a rupture of the minute bloodvessels, and consequent effusion into some part

of the encephalon. The result of such effusion manifests itself variously, according to the seat or to the extent of the lesion that has occurred. It may have occurred in the base of the brain, or in the spinal column, as well as in the meninges or substance of the brain itself. If the effusion in the brain be slight, absorption may take place, attended with entire recovery; or the effusion may increase, and be followed by extension and aggravation of the paralysis, and ultimately by death. But, there *can* be no doubt that both apoplexy and paralysis are occurring almost daily from intellectual disturbance, and consequent on a deficiency of the due equilibrium of the nervous and vascular systems. Amongst the multitudinous minor instances adducible, another striking instance of the effect of the mind is displayed in the change of the color of the hair, which becomes rapidly grey, or falls off, under the influence of anxiety and grief. The late chaplain of Newgate told me that he has been astonished at the rapidity with which dark-brown or black hair, in young subjects who have fretted after their commitment, has been bleached. A lady of my acquaintance, who experienced great unkindness from her husband soon after marriage, lost every hair, not only from the scalp, but the eye-brows and eye-lashes came off; and her skull, in a few weeks, was as smooth and polished as a billiard-ball.

Other instances of the extraordinary operations of the mind present themselves in the metamorphoses of the fœtus in utero, as is well known and are highly authenticated; and, moreover, powerfully illustrative of the subject of my lecture—in the dispersion of warts by what is termed charming them—the suspension of an ague-fit by impressing the patient's mind with the conviction that it will not recur (be the instrument what it may)—the removal of disease by pretending to a miraculous agency—of the toothache, by invoking the presence of the dentist, &c. &c.

[To be continued.]

CASE OF PARACENTESIS THORACIS, FOR ABSCESS OF THE LUNGS.

BY S. HOWARD DICKSON, M.D., MECKLENBURGH, TENN.

It not unfrequently happens, in the different departments of science, that the researches of philosophers and students shall continue for some time to throw light upon step after step of the solution of any intricate and undecided question, and then suddenly, just as we begin to look for the conclusion, so important to be determined, all progress in that direction ceases: and it is not until we have almost forgotten that we were expecting such a result, that perhaps, by accident, one other move is made and the end attained.

Let us hope that it may not prove so with the rapidly increasing light now being shed upon the once obscure subject of heterologue deposits. The improvements in that part of physiology which relates to cell-formation, more particularly the established facts that tubercle is broken down or spurious cell, and that it is not so much the mere oil and albumen of the cell, as the vital principle, which is wanting or perverted; and the announcement, by the analyzers of the sun's ray, that any organisms,

either animal or vegetable, deprived of the actinic or chemical influence of that ray, cannot perfect properly the function of nutrition; these and others on the same or allied subjects, seem to point to something definite just on the eve of demonstration or discovery, which shall not only enable us to understand more fully the nature and cause of tubercular degeneration, but also guide us unerringly to some efficient and radical treatment for this class of affections.

But in peering thus curiously into the future, I am losing sight of my original intention, which was to give you a short account of a case which occurred a few years ago, in the practice of an experienced and scientific physician of this place, who is also an intelligent and original thinker. The case and its treatment excited a good deal of attention at the time, and is still remembered by the people as well as by the practitioners of this and the neighboring counties. But to be brief:—

On the 24th of January, 1848, Dr. R. was called to see Mr. P., who lived several miles distant. P. is one of a family, all of whom are of consumptive tendency, himself, perhaps, as strongly predisposed as, if not more so than, any other member of it. Dr. R. remembers the weather as being cold, damp and disagreeable in the highest degree. He found his patient suffering from violent pleuritic pain, with great dyspnoea and high excitement of the pulse. A blister, in connection with certain other remedies, failing to relieve him, after a few days, extensive pustulation by means of tartar emetic ointment was resorted to. A cough, whose violence nothing could allay, and the excessive discharge of tuberculo-purulent matter by expectoration, soon reduced him to the lowest degree of emaciation. With his bones almost protruding from the worn and bed-galled skin, which formed their only covering, his cadaverous countenance was the image of that death which seemed fast approaching.

About this time, the presence of a large vomica, forming quite superficially in the lung, if I may use such an expression, became evident, and led the physician to nurse one of the largest of the pustules immediately over it. When the abscess thus formed was about the size of a walnut, he plunged a lancet into it, and through the orifice thus made, issued such a quantity of purulent matter, that Dr. R. thought it prudent to turn him upon his back, without allowing it all to escape, until he had recovered himself a little.

The establishing of this external opening, was followed by an immediate cessation of the cough, and great palliation of the other distressing symptoms.

There was a slight return of cough, occasionally, during the convalescence, which began and went on steadily from that time. Another vomica seemed to form, and after some uneasy sensations, with a burning and stinging pain, it burst, communicating with the former one, as was shown by the increased discharge and the relief consequent upon it. The discharge gradually lessened, however, and the orifice finally healed at the end of eleven months.

It seems to me especially interesting to notice that, the necessity for coughing being removed, and with it the irritation produced by the cough,

his health and strength began at once to return, in spite of the discharge from his lung; so that he was riding about on horseback for months, and even went several miles to Knoxville, a distance of twelve or fourteen miles, with the orifice still open.

I will make no apology for bringing this case to the notice of the profession, as Dr. R.'s incessant occupation precludes the possibility of his giving a more detailed and complete history of it. The facts I learned not only from the fortunate medical adviser, but from the patient himself, now a hearty, healthy man, who assures me that "no one need die of consumption, who will come to Dr. R. to open his side and let the matter out."

It will be observed, that while the authorities, in recommending paracentesis thoracis for empyema, &c., distinctly except all cases complicated with tubercular disease, the present is an instance of its being successfully resorted to in one of these very excepted cases. The rule is, however, as far as I remember, supported by no cases reported in the books, and seems to have resulted from the theory, that no treatment could subdue the irritative inflammation and ulceration of tubercles.—*Charleston Med. Journal.*

REMARKABLE MIGRATIONS OF A PIN AND NEEDLE THROUGH THE
BODY OF A YOUNG LADY.

BY NAPOLEON B. ANDERSON, M.D., LOUISVILLE, KY.

ON the 20th of April, 1849, Miss Catharine M——, æt. 19 years, in a fit of laughter accidentally swallowed a large brass pin and a medium sized needle. No pain attended the passage of these bodies into the stomach, nor was any felt until after the expiration of about the third week, at which time a warm, pricking sensation was first felt in the cardiac orifice of the stomach, which position it maintained for the space of three months, when it gradually changed, and seated itself in the lower lobe of the left lung. In this situation it remained for some nine months, without any disturbance to the organ of respiration in which it was felt, with the exception of occasional cough and slight hemoptysis. During this period, the pain gradually moved to the glenoid cavity of the scapula, and was experienced at the insertion of the deltoid muscle, in which situation considerable pain was the result of elevation or rotation of the arm. From this point it moved to the arm pit, when the arm had to be carried horizontally, and no elevation, rotation, adduction or abduction could be performed without excruciating pain; the inner part of the arm turning very black, from the infiltration, I suppose, of blood into the surrounding parts. Pressure upon the parts produced no material change in coloration, nor was there any unusual amount of sensation or numbness in any part of the discolored portion, with the exception of the region in which these foreign bodies were situated. The arm remained in this condition, with no material changes, until December, 1850, when the pain and uneasiness moving from the arm-pit, towards the articulation of the ulna and radius with the humerus, settled in the belly of the bi-

ceps flexor muscle, forming there a dark spot the size of a half dollar, and very sensitive to the touch. An emollient poultice was applied for twenty-four hours, when fluctuation indicated the use of the knife. A quantity of bloody pus was discharged, and the needle and pin were extracted from two different apertures, about half an inch apart. The pin was dark, but the needle was bright, and had undergone no material change. Alteratives were used, and in ten days from the extraction of the bodies, the lady had perfect use of her arm, and has continued to do so ever since. During the period, from the swallowing of these substances until their removal, the constitution was not disturbed in the slightest degree, except the cough and hemoptysis spoken of; and this continued only as long as those articles were passing through the lungs, after which the symptoms disappeared. The lady underwent no treatment during their migration from the mouth to the arm, with the exception of a purge when she first swallowed the articles, and anodyne embrocations afterwards.

These pointed bodies appear to have travelled side by side over the entire route from the mouth to the point at which they were extracted, and must, in their course, have passed through the stomach, diaphragm, lung, pleura, among muscles and bloodvessels, before reaching the parts from which they were extracted. The points of each article presented at the incision made, and must, I suppose, have thus passed the entire distance.—*Western Jour. of Medicine and Surg.*

DR. DICK'S ALPHABETICAL NOTICES OF SUBJECTS CONNECTED
WITH THE TREATMENT OF DYSPEPSIA.

[Continued from page 192, vol. xliv.]

RHUBARB is an instance of the happy union, in the same substance, of purgative and tonic properties. It suits almost every case in which purgation is indicated, except that of acute enteritic inflammation. Saline purgatives debilitate, and therefore suit only inflammatory and febrile cases; castor-oil simply evacuates; but rhubarb produces other good effects than merely unloading the bowels: it rarely operates in excess, and, after duly relaxing the intestines, its astringent property seasonably limits the action of its purgative one. It exerts an unequivocal tonic and invigorating effect on the digestive organs, and on the general system. It re-animates languid appetite, has no mean cholagogue properties, and improves sanguification. It is suitable in almost every variety of apyretic dyspeptic derangement.

Ricinus communis.—Castor-oil, as we have remarked in the last notice, is a simple purgative. It operates mechanically, if we may call it so, namely, by its oily quality enabling it to elude the muscular grasp of the bowels, and to glide along these; lubricating, in its transit, the internal surface of the intestines, and thus facilitating the passage of the alimentary bolus, or of fecal scybala. It has little or no chemical or physiological action. When our object is absolutely nothing else than

to unload the bowels, without either exciting or depressing *systemically*, castor-oil (next to an aqueous *lavement*) is that which most directly and simply fulfils our wishes.

When castor-oil acts irritatingly or in excess, or utterly fails to act, we have grounds for suspecting some adulteration or other.

By some persons the taste and smell of this oil are not reckoned unpleasant. The writer has had it presented to him as a salad oil in Italy.

Rumex aquaticus and acetosus.—The sorrels. It is only on the latter that we propose offering a remark or two. It, as well as the *rumex acetosella*, or field sorrel, abounds in oxalic acid (in the form of the bin-oxalate of potash), tartaric acid, malic acid, tannin, &c. They are therefore carefully to be avoided by all persons of rheumatic or arthritic diathesis; for these acids, besides being absorbed into the circulation, and exasperating, in some peculiar way, the nervous system of persons with the diathesis referred to, seem to interfere with the due elimination of uric acid, leading to local inflammations of the cartilaginous tissues.

Salvia officinalis.—It is one of the bold speculations of Liebig, that the use of tea and coffee has been determined by their containing a nitrogenous principle, which renders them an acceptable or necessary substitute to nations who sparingly employ animal food. The theory strikes us as being a very fanciful and a very improbable one. Neither the Chinese nor Arabs are remarkable for a sparing use of animal food. The Chinese, indeed, are gross feeders, and use large quantities of ducks and geese. If infusions of nitrogenous vegetables had been sought, the bean, pea, &c., which abound in nitrogen, would have been selected. It is far more likely that it was the bitter taste and aromatic flavor of tea and coffee, conjointly with mere accident or some superstition or ignorant prepossession, that led two nations alone, among all the nations of the world, to the use of these plants. We will venture to predict that, on further examination, not a few of our indigenous plants will be found to contain identical or allied nitrogenous principles with those now supposed peculiar to tea and coffee, and as solving the singular enigma why the Chinese and Arabs came to employ these. We have an idea that such is probably the case with the article which heads this notice, and that, but for custom and fashion, it and other familiar plants, drank with cream and sweetened with sugar, like tea, would be found to produce equally agreeable and exhilarating effects with the latter, many of the elaborate eulogiums on which obviously rest on imaginary rather than any real grounds.

Tenesmus.—This unpleasant affection may have many causes, direct or indirect, such as the passage of acrid, biliary and other secretions, or irritation sympathetically communicated from a diseased bladder or prostate gland. An irritable, sub-inflammatory condition of the colonic mucous membrane, and the use of crude acerb fruit or wine, also not infrequently give rise to it. But a very usual though less suspected source of it is flatulence, which, by unduly distending the intestine, painfully affects the nervous twigs distributed in its coat. When the affection is seated in the stomach, duodenum and small intestines, the best means are pills of assafetida and musk. When the colon is the suffer-

ing part, injections of warm water impregnated with assafoetida, or turpentine injections, produce prompt and complete relief.

In inflammatory states of the gastric and intestinal mucous membrane, the suffering caused by flatus is often very acute. The affection, if chronic, is temporarily relieved by the means above stated, but requires for its radical cure small doses of the bicarbonates of potass or soda, effervesced with citric acid or lemon juice, followed by light bitter infusions, such as those of taraxacum, anthemis, &c., combined with hyoscyamus, &c.

Tobacco.—See "Alphabetical Notice," *Nicotiana*, in The Lancet for March 1, 1851. (Vol. XLIV., page 191, of this Journal.)

Ulmine.—This preparation is used in France and on the Continent as an anti-spasmodic. It has slight diaphoretic properties, but I have not been able to satisfy myself that it acts otherwise than as an ordinary vegetable bitter. Some ascribe to it the virtues of a cutaneous alterative, but all diaphoretics more or less partake of these.

Urea.—We do not doubt that hereafter, when animal physiology, pathology and chemistry are better understood than they now are, we shall avail ourselves, with effect, of several of the bodily secretions and excretions as medicinal means. We are of opinion that, in certain cases, *urea*, combined with some of the mineral and *minero-vegetable* salts, such as nitrate and acetate of potass, &c., may be advantageously employed, as a *stimulant diuretic*. We have at present our attention directed to this most important subject. In the meantime we suggest it for the consideration of others.

Urethral spasm and irritation.—This may seem to be an affection remotely connected with dyspeptic derangement, but, in reality, we must seek for many renal and vesical irritations in disorders of *primary assimilation*. Of the secondary or tertiary derangements caused by these disorders of primary assimilation, none are more frequent than those of the kidney, bladder, and urethra. The character of the urine is one of the most delicate tests whether chymification and chyification have been normally completed; and we believe that *most* of the cases of structural disease of the kidney, irritation of the mucous membrane of the bladder, and spasm of the urethra, are remotely due to the development of morbid principles in the stomach and duodenum. It would engage us in too long and abstruse discussion to state on the present occasion, in detail, our grounds for this opinion, but we shall probably do so at another time; meantime, we merely call attention to the subject. We may add, that we believe the best treatment of many of the above supposed exclusively local affections, will be found to consist in rigid attention to the rectification of deranged *primary assimilation*. The *urinary* treatment is merely secondary and auxiliary.

Urine.—It occasionally happens that dyspeptic symptoms exist for a considerable length of time, without involving any derangement of the urine; the explanation of which probably is, that the kidneys are more than usually healthy and vigorous, and refuse, for a greater or less time, to separate from the blood any other than the normal constituents and the normal quantity of the urine. But at length, the morbid influence

of ill-conditioned blood, constantly operating, seems to destroy the elective delicacy of these important organs, and to lessen the completeness of their organizing power over the solid constituents eliminated through them.

There is little doubt that our knowledge of the true constitution of the urine is still to be acquired. Probably this fluid contains several substances not yet ascertained; and in regard to some of those ingredients which are already known to exist in the urine, it is still doubtful what proportion of them is to be considered the normal one, or whether, in any proportion, the principles referred to are to be regarded as normal at all.

The most important analyses of the urine are those of Berzelius, Lecanu, Prout, and Becquerel.

We shall confine ourselves to a few very general and desultory observations.

Becquerel's estimate of the quantity of urine voided daily in France, is greater than that of England, according to Dr. Prout's calculation. Supposing both chemists to be correct (which it is quite possible they may be), we have, then, an important cause, or consequence, of the different character of the diseases of the two countries. The diet of the French people is unquestionably more *diuretic* (so to speak) than that of the English. Besides the acidulous wines of the former, the use of vegetables and vegetable soups is large in France. The contrast between the inhabitants of the two countries on this point is considerable.

Digestive derangements which affect the constitution of the *urina potus* indicate more deep-seated mischief, either in the stomachic or the renal functions, than derangements of the *urina sanguinis*.

Urine which immediately on being voided gives out a sensible smell of ammonia, generally indicates that the vital powers have suffered declension; that disease has become chronic; that the patient is past middle life, or is prematurely aged, &c.

In arthritic and rheumatic cases, the mineral and vegetable acids are carefully to be shunned. Among the latter the oxalic is the most objectionable; next, the malic; then, the tartaric, citric, and acetic. There can be little doubt that these acids act injuriously by their astringent effect on the cutaneous and mucous surfaces, by their thus interfering with their own elimination and that of the uric and lactic acids; thereby loading the blood with acidulous principles; whence follows that peculiar irritative condition of the nerves, constituting local affections, such as sciatica, lumbago, gout, or the systemic disturbance of rheumatic fever. It is amazing how difficult it is to rid the blood of this acidulous diathesis (if the expression may be used), when once it has been formed. The excernents seem to find it a peculiarly hard task to eliminate acids. Years of rigid attention to the dietetic ingesta are necessary. Hence the rarity of radical cures of gout and rheumatism.—*London Lancet*.

CASE OF ICTHYOSIS.

BY J. T. BANKS, M.D., M.R.I.A., ETC.

JANE ARMSTRONG, aged 13, was admitted into the Whitworth Hospital, on the 24th of March, 1851.

The woman who nursed her states that from infancy she had a rough skin, but not such as to attract much attention until after she had been for some time at school, to which she was sent two years ago. As far as it can be learned, she has no hereditary claim to the disease under which she labors. She appears to be half starved, and has not attained the ordinary growth of a child of 10 years of age. The skin of the body generally is exceedingly rough; but the lower extremities, with the exception of the inner part of the thighs, present the ordinary appearance of the fish-skin disease; the thickened epidermis, however, especially over the knees, resembles much more closely the covering of the legs of a fowl than the scales of a fish. She says she never remembers to have perspired. Immediately after having been received into the Hospital this child was placed under the following treatment. In the first instance, a generous and nourishing diet was ordered for her, and she was directed to take a dessert-spoonful of cod-liver oil, three times in the day, the dose to be gradually augmented to a table-spoonful; a vapor bath was ordered for her every night, and, on coming out of the bath, the whole body to be well rubbed with cod-liver oil; a flannel dress to be constantly worn next the skin. This plan of treatment was sedulously persisted in for three months, and the event has been the gradual removal of the disease, and the most extraordinary change for the better in the general health and aspect of the little patient. On coming into Hospital she scarcely weighed four stone, and now her weight is five stone five pounds.

Having been long impressed with the conviction that ichthyosis, as well as many other cutaneous diseases, appears with extreme frequency in persons of the strumous diathesis, I determined to treat this case by the administration of cod-liver oil, both internally and by the endermic method, knowing, from the experience of a vast number of cases, that to cod-liver oil belongs, above all other remedies, the denomination of "anti-strumous." The oil has been employed externally in many forms of disease with much advantage, but I do not know that it has been hitherto used thus in the treatment of ichthyosis. Like all diseases which are difficult to manage, a great variety of remedial measures have been employed in this disease. The external application of "sweet oil," combined with the warm bath, and the internal use of pitch, has been found efficacious in the practice of Dr. Elliotson, but I am persuaded that the *vapor* bath, and the cod-liver oil inunction, are preferable to olive oil and the ordinary warm bath. There is one decided advantage which this plan possesses over those more generally followed, viz., that, while it appears (at least from the small amount of experience we possess) equally potent, it has the property of invigorating the frame, and improving the general tone of the system; whereas arsenic, mercury, &c., which we see prescribed in this class of diseases, though they often

cure the complaint, as frequently exercise a most baneful influence upon the general health.

A child about the same age as the subject of this communication, is at this moment undergoing the same treatment for ichthyosis in the Whitworth Hospital, and I have the most sanguine expectations of a like favorable result. The probability of a recurrence of the disease must not be lost sight of, but assuredly it is less likely to return in proportion as the means which have been found equal to its removal are calculated to impart strength to the feeble frame. In conducting the treatment of ichthyosis, perhaps as much as in any disease, is the patience of both invalid and physician exercised; and the frequent failures in the less inveterate examples of the affection are clearly traceable to an early abandonment of remedial means. These remarks are not meant to apply to hereditary or congenital ichthyosis, which has ever been found so little under the control of treatment, and many cases of which frustrate the most judicious and best-directed measures.—*Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science.*

MORTALITY ATTENDING OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS.

[FROM the review, in the *Edinburgh Monthly Journal*, of a new work on Practical Midwifery by Dr. F. H. Arneth, Assistant in the Lying-in Hospital of Vienna, we extract the following statistics. About 7000 women are annually delivered in this Hospital.]

One of the most interesting chapters in Dr. Arneth's volume, and one which has evidently cost Dr. Arneth no small degree of research and trouble, is an elaborate section on the maternal and infantile mortality attendant upon those obstetric operations which are had recourse to for the extraction of the infant in morbid and difficult labors. Setting aside three or four cases of operation by the Cæsarean section, gastrotomy, and symphesotomy, given in the Parisian reports, we find that, according to Dr. Arneth's researches, the following are the results to the mothers and children, from the other modes of artificial delivery adopted, viz., by the forceps, vectis, craniotomy and turning, in the three largest lying-in hospitals of Europe, as respectively reported by Boer and Arneth relatively to the Vienna Hospital, by Lachapelle and Boivin relatively to the Paris Hospital, and by Drs. Collins, M'Clintock and Hardy, relatively to the Dublin Hospital.

1. The proportion of cases of operative or artificial delivery of the child is very nearly the same in all these three great hospitals. In the Vienna Hospital under Boer, 1 out of every 55 women was delivered by one of the operations we have named, namely, by the forceps, vectis, craniotomy or version; and during the time of Dr. Arneth's report, operative delivery was resorted to in 1 out of every 69 cases. In the Paris Hospital, Madame Boivin reports 1 out of every 61 labors as requiring delivery by operation. Madame Lachapelle found that in the 10 years preceding 1810, 1 in 57 mothers was delivered artificially, and during the subsequent 10 years 1 in 82 required such a procedure. In

the Dublin Hospital, Dr. Collins reports 1 out of every 86 women as having been delivered artificially ; and Drs. M'Clintock and Hardy describe 1 out of every 52 of their cases as having been similarly assisted.

2. Though the total proportion of operations is thus not very different in these three large hospitals, yet the results to the children are very diverse. We shall give these results in round numbers, and without copying the minute fractions that Dr. Arneth has appended. In the Vienna Hospital, in his operative deliveries, Boer lost nearly 1 in 2 of all the children ; Arneth, 1 in 3 (or 33 out of 95 cases). In the Paris Hospital, in the same kind of cases, Lachapelle reports less than 1 in 2 of all the children as having been stillborn (or 207 were stillborn out of 541 deliveries) ; while Madame Boivin reports about 1 in 4 of the children as having been lost (95 having been stillborn in 334 artificial deliveries). In the Dublin Hospital, in his cases of artificial or operative delivery, Dr. Collins reports about 3 in every 4 children as having been lost (150 of the children out of 193 cases having been stillborn) ; and Drs. M'Clintock and Hardy return, under the same circumstances, a nearly similar amount of infantile mortality, out of 128 operative cases reported by them, the infants being stillborn in 98 instances. Or perhaps we may state these results, as regards the infantile mortality in operative cases, more intelligibly in per centage proportions. Taking this method, the results are as follows :—Out of every 100 operative cases, Boer lost about 47 of the children ; Arneth, 34 ; Lachapelle, 36 ; Boivin, 28 ; Collins, 77 ; and M'Clintock and Hardy, 76.

3. The maternal mortality in operative cases is a matter of even still greater moment and greater diversity. Unfortunately we have no records on this point from the Parisian Hospital ; as Lachapelle and Boivin have not published any general statistics relative to the fate of the mothers. The maternal results, however, in these cases, are given in sufficient fulness in both the Vienna and Dublin reports. Boer lost 1 out of every 17 mothers in his cases of operative delivery ; Arneth 1 out of every 9. In his cases of operative delivery, Dr. Collins lost 1 out of every 4 mothers ; and Drs. M'Clintock and Hardy nearly 1 out of every 5. Or, to state the result in per centage proportions, out of every 100 operative or artificial deliveries, Boer lost 6 mothers ; Arneth, 12 ; Collins, 24 ; and M'Clintock and Hardy, 22.

As some explanation of these differences in cases of morbid labor, in the results to the mothers and children, we may state one fact, without entering further into the discussion of the subject. In almost all, or indeed all, operative cases in the Dublin Hospital, in which the head of the child has not completely passed down into the pelvic cavity, craniotomy is employed—an operation always, of course, fatal to the child, and extremely dangerous to the mother. In the Vienna Hospital, on the other hand, they deliver the child by turning, and not by craniotomy, when the head is above the brim ; and they apply the forceps in other cases, where the head has *partially* descended through the brim, but which in Dublin would still be regarded and treated as crotchet cases.

INCISIONS OF THE SCALP IN EPILEPSY.

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SIR,—Having treated successfully several cases of severe inflammatory affections of the membranes of the brain, of a chronic character, during several years past, by incisions in the scalp, I beg to inquire of the profession, through the medium of your Journal, the probable effect of a similar treatment, in young persons subject to epileptic attacks. I have noticed, after death from nervous apoplexy, where the effusion or coagulum was formed near the surface of the brain, an ecchymosis external to that part of the skull in contact with the lesion.

The success of incisions in the cases alluded to, I have attributed to the closure or collapse of the bloodvessels in the membranes of the brain directly under the place of incision. It has been my practice to insert tents in the part incised, and to keep up a discharge for some two or three weeks. A cicatrix is formed, and the vessels become permanently contracted at the place of incision, while a corresponding diminution in the calibre of the vessels of the membranes of the brain takes place. This, I think, will be as permanent as in the part cicatrized. Now what I would suggest in cases of epilepsy, is the repetition of incisions at proper intervals, till nearly the whole scalp is cicatrized. This would result in a diminution of the calibre of the bloodvessels in the whole surface of the brain, and thus tend to prevent the afflux of blood to that organ, which occurs in the epileptic often from the slightest remote irritation.

Stanstead, Sept. 13, 1851.

M. F. COLBY, M.D.

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 1, 1851.

Horner's Anatomy.—It is a compliment to any author to go into even a second edition; but when he appears in the eighth, as does Dr. Horner in the book before us, he may consider himself immensely popular, especially in a treatise like this, for not one in a thousand ever looks into a descriptive system of anatomy. From the first appearance of this excellent work, Dr. Horner has, in successive editions, been improving the text.

This edition is distinguished from the seven that have preceded, by copious illustrations, amounting, says the preface, to more than three hundred, some of which are of a character to aid the student materially in following out the complicated web of human organization. It may be well enough to remind those about commencing medical lectures, that this is one of the best, and certainly the latest, book on special anatomy and histology in the English language. It is in two full-sized octavo volumes—making 1010 pages. Messrs. Lea & Blanchard, of Philadelphia, have conferred a lasting favor on the medical profession of this country, by providing a native treatise that has few foreign equals and no superior. For sale in this city at Mussey's, Cornhill.

Geological Observer.—It is taken for granted that all scientific readers are familiar with the reputation of Sir Henry T. De La Beche, Director-

General of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. He is one of those profound explorers of nature, who have within a few years startled the world by the character and brilliancy of their discoveries. We cannot conceive of a higher intellectual treat, than to follow in the logical track of the geologists, who re-construct whole countries by the known adjustment of a few rocks or strata, precisely as Cuvier re-built extinct animal forms from the carpentry of a single bone. So astounding are the revelations of scientific geology, that it has become the engrossing pursuit of a class of men of a high order, who have made themselves illustrious while simply gratifying a taste for profound researches. It is a singular, and at the same time a proud circumstance, that very many of the leading geological minds, both in this country and Europe, are identified with the medical profession. To those who study only for the sake of contemplating the grandeur of the works of God, as unfolded and made clear to the understanding through the indefatigable pursuits of those who have unsealed the bowels of the earth, this volume will be invaluable. The work is a re-print, from the active press of Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia. Copies are to be had in Boston at Mussey's bookstore, Cornhill.

Dr. Stratton on Cholera.—Whether the intention was to inflict a punishment, or confer a favor, by sending out a pamphlet on the cholera, is not known. It seems that in 1849, this disease was epidemic at Chatham, Rochester and Stroud, in England. Dr. Stratton was a naval surgeon, and was determined to discover both cause and remedy; but neither of them were found, if his report is reliable. Although rather tedious in its commencement, there is nothing so very formidable as to prevent his discourse from being read. However, it seems a waste of precious time to delve through forty-four pages, without being a whit the wiser for it. It is a characteristic of all the cholera authors, that they define most graphically what the disease is, and invariably interweave a beautiful theory, but in the meanwhile the cholera marches on, totally regardless of learned reports and sanitary directions. Dr. Stratton, very composedly, towards the close, sums up matters and things in this manner: "The treatment of this pestilence naturally resolves itself into five heads. 1st, the precautionary or the prophylactic treatment; 2d, treatment of the premonitory diarrhœa; 3d, cholera; 4th, consecutive fever; 5th, secondary fever." Then follows the remedy, which never cured a patient, in our humble opinion—for all the while it was pursued, the people were dying to an alarming degree, and still greater numbers have died since it was promulgated. With this plain statement, is it at all singular that we are heartily discouraged with reading cholera literature? Yet we hope the time may come when something more definite and satisfactory will be known and printed concerning cholera. This essay was thought to be of importance enough to be re-printed from the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal* of April, 1851.

Cleveland Medical College.—In eight sessions, this institution has had 1500 students; and in the last four years, the average attendance has been about 240. These facts are pretty evident proofs that it is an enterprising college. Of one thing we are certain in regard to it, viz., if it were not all that it professes to be, Dr. John Delamater would not belong to it.

He is a man of tried experience, learned, skilful, conscientious and indefatigable. We were formerly associated with him in a school of medicine, where all his good properties and energies were brought to bear upon the minds of those under his daily instruction; it was a prominent desire of his heart to prepare them for social and professional influence.

Knoxville, Tenn., Primary Medical School.—F. A. Ramsay, M.D., in accordance with a suggestion of the American Medical Association, proposes to open a school for medical instruction on the 15th of February next. It has the approval of distinguished medical men of the State, and no doubt will succeed. Dr. Ramsay is a man of energy and thrift, and is well qualified for private or public teaching.

Eating Pork.—The New Hampshire Shakers have abandoned pork, as food, and they are not without good reasons for doing so. Moses understood the injurious effects of swine's flesh, which he learned of the Egyptians, and therefore interdicted it in his judicial character. The Egyptian priests, who were both philosophers and physicians, ages upon ages before the birth of the Jewish law-giver, had gained an insight into the constitution of man, which, transmitted through the Israelites, diluted and corrupted as it may be, still exerts a powerful influence on all modern systems of legislation. Whatever was unclean in the Mosaic catalogue of edibles, is still thought to be unfit for human food, with the exception of swine. It is an anomaly that the one article, more abhorred than all others in the Levitical code, should become a favorite dish with us American Gentiles. Scrofulous affections, if not generated, are thought to be aggravated by pork; and the measles has been charged to its use. The hog is omnivorous, and more uncleanly than any other animal domesticated for economical purposes—a fact in itself sufficiently strong to deter the Jews from using the meat. Let those who are possessed of the information, show how much more we suffer from certain cutaneous and glandular diseases than the people of countries where pork is not used for food. We never saw a single swine in the whole of Egypt or Syria. The old prejudice, or the ancient interdiction, appears to influence the public sentiment in those countries. With these views, we doubt not that the Shakers will be gainers in health, and perhaps in longevity, by eschewing pork. Lard oil and stearine, in domestic economy, are invaluable articles; and when the demand for them requires all the swine raised, it will be a happy circumstance for the people.

Mortality of Intemperance.—At a meeting of the Statistical Society of London, June 6th, a paper was read by F. G. P. Neison, Esq., from which we extract some data, in regard to the longevity of persons who are habitually intemperate. The mortality of this class of persons is shown to be frightfully high. In 6111.5 years of life, to which his observations extended, 357 deaths had taken place; but if these lives had been subject to the same rate of mortality as the general population of England and Wales, the number of deaths would have been 110 only, or less than one third. At the term of life from 21 to 30, the mortality was upwards of five times of that of the general community; and in the succeeding 20 years it was above four times greater. An intemperate person of 20 years

of age has an equal chance of living 15·6; one of 30 years of age, 13·8; and one of 40 years, 11·6 years; while a person of the general population of the country would have an equal chance of living 44·2, 36·5, and 28·8 years respectively. The influence of the different kinds of drinks on the duration of life was also shown; beer drinkers averaging 21·7 years, spirit drinkers 16·7 years, and those who drank both spirits and beer indiscriminately, 16·1 years. The average duration of life after the commencement of intemperate habits, among mechanics and laboring men, was 18 years; traders and merchants, 17; professional men and gentlemen, 15; and females, 14 years only.

Substitute for McMunn's Elixir of Opium.—The following is extracted from an article by E. Dupuy, New York, in the August number of the Philadelphia Journal of Pharmacy. Opium, 3x.; water, q. s.; alcohol, 95 per ct., 3iv. The opium is to be made into a thin pulp with water; the mixture allowed to stand in a cool place 48 hours, then transferred into an elongated glass funnel containing filtering paper; a superstratum of water equivalent to the bulk of the whole mass is added. When 12 ounces of liquid have been filtered, the alcohol is added to the filtered solution. The proportion of opium is the same as that in Tinct. Opii of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

Chloroform for the Extraction of Teeth—Death.—The following case is related by Dr. Eissen, in the Gaz. Med. de Strasbourg, and affords another instance of fatal effects from the use of chloroform. It is fortunate for mankind that this alone, of the two modern anæsthetics, is ever known to produce such results.

"A lady, 36 years of age, of a bilio-sanguineous temperament, who had had three children, and whose health had always been satisfactory, was very much troubled with toothache. She had had four molar teeth extracted in the same sitting six or eight years previously; after which operation she had been seized with a convulsive fit. A little while ago the toothache became very distressing again, the patient had several nervous attacks, and was tormented with the idea that her dental pains exposed her to much danger. She sought the advice of a practitioner, and consented to a new extraction, stipulating, however, that she should take chloroform. Her husband held her hand, whilst her head was leaning against her maid; but before she had inhaled any chloroform, she started up and attempted to run away, using very incoherent language. When a little calmer, she sat down again, and a cloth, upon which a little less than two drachms of chloroform had been poured, was placed before her mouth and nose. The patient soon pointed out, by a few words, that the chloroform was beginning to take effect, and then became insensible. The operator extracted three teeth with the greatest promptitude, and only stopped when the husband directed his attention to the patient, who seemed to have fallen into an extraordinary state. On close examination, she was discovered to be quite dead, and the best-directed efforts were fruitless in reviving her."

Death of Sylvester Graham.—Most of our readers in this part of the country are familiar with the name of this individual, who some years

since made himself notorious in urging upon the community the system of light and exclusively vegetable diet to which his name was given. He has lately died at Northampton, in this State, at the age of about 50. The Gazette, of that place, states that his health had been gradually failing for the last year, and he had suffered much from rheumatism in his hands and feet. "A post-mortem examination disclosed no disease in the system, which, in the opinion of the medical examiners, was sufficient to produce his death; and the immediate cause of his decease is thought to be the use, contrary to the advice of his physician and friends, in the extreme exhaustion of the system, of Congress water and a tepid bath."

Idiot Asylums.—It is stated that the charge of the new Asylum for Idiots, which is to be established at Albany, has been offered to Dr. H. B. Wilbur, of Barre, the founder of institutions of this description in this country. We learn that this invitation has been accepted, and that Dr. Wilbur will soon remove to Albany. The present institution in Barre will be continued under the charge of Dr. Moore, of Barre.

Medical Miscellany.—Dr. Charles W. Davis has been appointed Secretary to the California Land Commission.—There are now living in Mansfield and Coventry, three brothers who are revolutionary pensioners, whose names and ages are as follows:—Samuel Dunham, 97, Sept. 1851; Stephen Dunham, 90, May, 1851; James Dunham, 88, Oct. 1851. Four brothers, who also served in the revolutionary war, died, aged from 63 to 81. Four sisters died, aged from 75 to 80.—Dysentery still prevails extensively in many places here at the north, but happily is not so fatal as in former seasons.—Govin Milroy, M.D., who was sent by the British Government to investigate and collect the cholera statistics of Jamaica, sailed recently from Boston for home.—A very large additional building is going up at the McLean Asylum, Somerville, in this State, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars.—Dr. Reid, a traveller through the highlands of Peru, is said to have found lately in the desert of Atacama, the dried remains of an assemblage of human beings, five or six hundred in number, men, women and children, seated in a semi-circle, as when alive, staring into the burning waste before them. The Spanish invader was at hand, and no escape being left, they had come thither to die.—Elizabeth Blackwell, the young lady made famous by her perseveringly successful efforts to fit herself for a physician, has finally concluded her studies and opened an office in New York.—Dr. George A. Gardner, accused of having defrauded the government in regard to a Mexican claim, has returned from Europe, and gave himself up for trial, being liberated, however, on heavy bail.—Cholera is making melancholy havoc at Mazatlan.—A second edition of Dr. Watson's learned treatise on the history, etiology and prophylaxis of Trisnus Nascentium, has been published.—A plan is agitated in New Orleans of building up a new and economical establishment for the reception of emigrants, a short distance below the city.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Papers by Drs. J. M. Smith and C. B. Chapman have been received.

MARRIED.—In Lancaster, Mass., William A. Hawley, M.D., of Albany, N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of Rev. B. Willard, of Lancaster.—Benjamin E. Sawyer, M.D., of Concord, to Miss Sarah Foster, only daughter of Richard Foster, Esq., of Hanover, N. H.

Deaths in Boston—for the week ending Saturday noon, Sept. 27th, 81.—Males, 35—females, 46. Abscess, 2—accidental, 2—disease of bowels, 9—inflammation of bowels, 2—disease of brain, 2—consumption, 10—convulsions, 1—cholera infantum, 4—canker, 2—dysentery, 4—diarrhoea, 4—dropsy, 1—dropsy of brain, 1—diabetes, 1—fever, 1—typhus fever, 1—typhoid fever, 1—lung fever, 4—disease of the heart, 1—infantile, 1—marasmus, 1—old age, 1—palsy, 1—puerperal, 2—peritonitis, 2—teething, 4—unknown, 1.

Under 5 years, 38—between 5 and 20 years, 5—between 20 and 40 years, 26—between 40 and 60 years, 9—over 60 years, 3. Americans, 38; foreigners and children of foreigners, 43. The above includes 10 deaths at the City Institutions.

MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

ECCLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF CINCINNATI. Chartered in 1845. Total number of Matriculants from 1845 to 1851, 1054.

The seventh Winter Session of this College will commence on the first Monday of November, 1851, and continue four months. The chairs of the Faculty will be arranged as follows:

- I. G. JONES, M.D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
- R. S. NEWTON, M.D., Prof. of Surgery.
- R. L. HILL, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
- Z. FREEMAN, M.D., Prof. of Special, Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.
- J. R. BUCHANAN, M.D., Prof. of Physiology and Institutes of Medicine.
- L. E. JONES, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Botany.
- J. MILTON SANDERS, M.D., L.L.D., Prof. of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Toxicology.
- O. E. NEWTON, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgical Prosector.

A gratuitous preliminary course of Lectures will commence on the second Monday of October. At the same time the Demonstrator's rooms will be opened, with every facility for the study of Anatomy. Anatomical material is abundant and cheap. Prompt attendance at the opening of the session is expected.

TERMS.—Tickets to a full course of lectures (until graduation) \$100 in advance, or a well-endorsed note for \$125. To a single course of lectures \$20 in advance, or a well-endorsed note for \$70. Matriculation ticket, \$5.—Graduation, \$15.—Demonstrator's ticket, \$5. Board costs from \$1 to \$2.50 per week. Students sometimes board themselves for much less. Students, upon their arrival in the city, will call at the office of Prof. R. S. Newton, on Seventh street, between Vine and Race. For further particulars, address Dr. R. S. Newton.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN, M.D., Dean.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 1851. 83—51

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style and name of *Philbrick & Trafton*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by S. R. Philbrick, at 160 Washington street.

S. R. PHILBRICK, C. T. TRAFTON.
June 12, 1851.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of *Philbrick, Carpenter & Co.*, and will continue the Drug Business (heretofore conducted by Philbrick & Trafton) at 160 Washington street, Boston.

SAM'L R. PHILBRICK, BENONI CARPENTER, LUTHER ATWOOD.
June 12, 1851. June 18—1f.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.—Sold by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON, Chemists & Physicians' Druggists, 160 Washington street, Boston. Oct. 16.

NEW PREPARATIONS.—Tannate of Quinine, Chloride of Sulphur, Chloride of Arsenic, manufactured and sold by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON. Oct. 16.

PALMER'S PATENT LEGS. Manufactured at Springfield, Mass., Bart's Block, Main Street, by PALMER & Co.—Extract of Report of Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Sept. 1850. Henry J. Bigelow, Prof. of Surgery Massachusetts Medical College, Chairman of Judges on Surgical Instruments, to wit:—"The simplicity of their mechanism, the relative distribution of the various cords, and the beauty and certainty with which they act, are points of considerable resemblance to the structure and functions of the healthy limb. This limb has ameliorated the lot of a considerable class of the community, and is far better than previous apparatus of the sort." "The undersigned having witnessed the successful use of the artificial limbs of Messrs. Palmer & Co., very gladly recommend them with confidence to those who have suffered the loss of a lower extremity."

JOHN C. WARREN, S. D. TOWNSEND, GEORGE HAYWARD, J. MARION WARREN, JACOB BIGELOW, D. HUMPHREY STORER, Surgeons and Physicians of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

These limbs have received twenty awards from the most distinguished institutes in this country. A model limb, and those in use, may be seen, and information obtained, by calling on our Agent, Dr. J. Cheever, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston. March 19—5m PALMER & CO.

SMITH & MELVIN'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF OPIUM.—Contains all the desirable Alkaloids of Opium, in a natural state of combination, purified and rendered permanent.—The want of a uniform preparation of Opium which should take the place of Laudanum, as usually prepared, has been long felt by physicians and others. Having been daily reminded, in dispensing medicines, of the uncertain strength, as well as objectionable qualities, of several preparations of this important drug, the subscribers were led to substitute for these a refined chemical solution, prepared by them of all the active medicinal constituents of Opium, rejecting the Narcotine and other deleterious compounds.

This Fluid Extract is a solution of the Salts of Morphine, Codeine, Thebaine, Narcotine and Moronine, with Meconic and Malic Acids, in the same proportions as they naturally exist in the best Opium. They are extracted without change of composition, or addition, and rendered permanent in this form. Narcotine, and other exciting and deleterious compounds existing in the Opium, are completely removed. While, therefore, it possesses all the valuable properties of the Salts of Morphine, it has the higher claim of possessing the properties of the undiluted drug for its exhibition in cases not under the control of Morphia Salts.

Its strength is precisely that of the original official Laudanum, and this standard, accurately fixed, will be maintained in all the parcels bearing our signature. The purchaser will therefore obtain the native Morphia Salts at a lower price than that of the artificial, and will enjoy a less repulsive remedy than Laudanum, with entire freedom from the deaument which artificial Morphia Salts often produce. Its anodyne action on the system is the same as that of the English Black Drop, while the debilitating and relaxing effects of that preparation are not produced by its continued use.

SMITH & MELVIN, Apothecaries, 325 Washington street, Boston.

April 9. Certificate from Dr. A. A. Hays:—"I have been requested by Messrs. Smith & Melvin, to analyze their preparation of the Salts of the Alkaloids in Opium, called *Liquid Extract of Opium*, and to examine their processes for preparing it.

This new medicinal preparation is the result of a beautiful pharmaceutical method, exhibiting both chemical and professional knowledge, applied with great skill and care. As stated by them, I find the *Liquid Extract* has been divested of Narcotine, and those substances deemed poisonous—certainly highly repulsive—while the natural Salts existing in Opium are retained in a nearly pure state.

I can most confidently recommend this as the best of the known compounds of the Opium Alkaloids, and the only one in which they are unaltered and rendered permanent.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, State Assayer. 1 Pine Street, Boston, 1st May, 1850."

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Dr. J. H. DIX will, from this date, relinquish general practice, and attend exclusively to the medical and surgical treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Tremont street, opposite Tremont House. February 14, 1851. epif

FRESH AND GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES of a superior quality, carefully prepared for physicians' use, and for sale on the most favorable terms, at 23 Tremont Row, Boston, by JOSEPH BURNETT.

(Successor to T. Dietzfall.) Feb. 10—1f

GERMAN SALACINE.—For sale at 160 Washington st., by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON. Oct. 16

PHYSICIANS' OFFICE WARE AND UTENSILS. Mortars of wedgewood, iron, glass and porcelain; Pill Tiles, Pill Machines, Spatulas, Funnels, Scales and Weights, Graduated Measures, &c., for sale by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON. Nov. 13.

MATICO constantly on hand, and for sale by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON. Nov. 6.

MANGANESE.—Sulphate, Carbonate, Chloride Iodide, Tartrate, Malate, Acetate and Tannate Syrup Iodide Manganese. Manufactured and sold by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON.

Manganese and its preparations have been used in France with great advantage in cases of Chlorosis, Phthisis, Scrofula, Scirrhus, Constitutional Syphilis, &c. &c. Observations and results may be found in Braithwaite's Retrospect, No. XX. Oia

MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO. Session of 1831-32. — The *Thirty-Second* Annual Session of this Institution will open on the 15th of October next, and close on the last of February, under the following arrangements.

H. W. BAXLEY, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
JOHN LOCKE, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
L. M. LAWSON, M.D., Prof. of Physiology and Pathology.
T. O. EDWARDS, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence.
R. D. MCUSSEY, M.D., Prof. of Surgery.
LANDON C. RIVES, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
JOHN BELL, M.D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
JOHN DAVIS, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The following branches will be included in the Course: — Anatomy, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Physiology, Pathology, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Medical Jurisprudence, Medical Botany, Surgery, Obstetrics, Diseases of Females, Diseases of Children, Practical Medicine, and Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

The Dissecting Rooms will be opened for classes on the 1st of October.

Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery will be delivered at the Commercial Hospital three times a week.

The Medical College of Ohio affords the most ample opportunities for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy and Clinical Instructions in Medicine and Surgery.

Preliminary Lectures — A Course of Lectures will be delivered by the Faculty (free of charge), commencing on the 1st of October; also, Clinical Lectures at the Commercial Hospital.

Fees. — For a full Course of Lectures, \$105. Matriculation and Library Ticket, \$5. Dissecting Ticket, \$10. Graduation Fee, \$25. Hospital Ticket, \$5. Board (including the expenses of room, fuel and light) can be obtained at from \$2 to \$3 per week.

A new College Edifice will be erected during the ensuing summer.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean.

L. M. LAWSON, M.D., Dean of the Faculty,
South side of 6th st., between Walnut and Vine.
Cincinnati, July, 1831. jy9-10

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. EIGHTY-SIXTH Session, 1831-32. — The Lectures will commence on Monday, October the 6th, and terminate about the end of March ensuing.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D.

Anatomy, WILLIAM E. HORNER, M.D.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy, JOSEPH CARSON, M.D.

Chemistry, JAMES B. ROGERS, M.D.

Surgery, WILLIAM GIBSON, M.D.

Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, HUGH L. HODGE, M.D.

Institutes of Medicine, SAMUEL JACKSON, M.D.

Clinical Instruction at the Pennsylvania Hospital, by GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D. and by GEORGE W. NORRIS, M.D.

Demonstrative Instruction in Medicine and in Surgery, by the Professors of the Medical Faculty, assisted by W. W. GERHARD, M.D., and HENRY H. SMITH, M.D.

Practical Anatomy, by JOHN NEILL, M.D., Demonstrator.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University, \$105. Matriculating fee, paid once only, \$5. Hospital fee, \$10. Practical Anatomy, \$10. Graduation fee, \$30.

W. E. HORNER, M.D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty,
226 Chestnut st., above Thirteenth, op. U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia. June 15, 1831. jcs-eptN1

DR. HENRY W. WILLIAMS has removed to No. 10 Essex Street, where he will continue to give particular attention to Diseases of the Eye.
June 15—ept1.

A PHYSICIAN, located about 7 miles from Boston, in a flourishing village, and within a few rods of a railroad depot, will relinquish his practice to any well-recommended practitioner, upon his purchase of real estate at its true value, or less. This offers a good opportunity for any gentleman who wishes a fine residence near Boston, to introduce a son or friend to an ampie practice. Inquire at this office.
Aug. 30—st*

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE. — Session of 1831-32. — The regular course of Lectures will commence on Monday, the 15th of October, and continue until the first day of March. The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT for conferring degrees will be held early in March, instead of at the end of the month as formerly.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M.D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine, &c.

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

JOSEPH FANCAUST, M.D., Prof. of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

JOHN K. MITCHELL, M.D., Prof. of Practice of Medicine.

THOMAS D. MUTTER, M.D., Prof. of Institutes and Practice of Surgery.

CHARLES D. MEIGS, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

FRANKLIN BACHE, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry.

ELLERBIE WALLACE, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Every Wednesday and Saturday in the month of October, and during the Course, Medical and Surgical cases will be investigated, prescribed for, and lectured on before the class. During the past year nineteen hundred and seventy-nine cases were treated, and two hundred and seventy-three operations performed. Amongst these were many major operations — as lithotomy, amputation of the leg, arm, &c., extirpation of the eye and mamma, trephining, extensive plastic operations, resection of the femur for ankylosis, &c. &c.

The lectures are so arranged as to permit the student to attend the Lectures and Clinical demonstrations at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

On and after the 1st of October, the dissecting rooms will be open, under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy and the Demonstrator.

Fees. — Matriculation, which is paid only once, \$5.

Each Professor \$15, \$105. Graduation, \$30.

The number of Students during the last Session was 504; and of Graduates 27.

R. M. HUSTON, M.D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 1 Girard st.
Philadelphia, July, 1831. jy9-1018

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI. — The Twelfth Session of this University will open on the 10th October next.

Medical Department.

JOSEPH N. McDOWELL, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and of Clinical Surgery.

RICHARD F. BARRET, M.D., Prof. of Physiology and of Materia Medica.

JOHN B. JOHNSON, M.D., Prof. of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy.

AMER HORTON, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

S. GRATZ MOSES, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

JOSEPH N. McDOWELL, M.D., Prof. of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

JOHN S. MOORE, M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN HODGEN, M.D., Adjunct Prof. of Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

L. T. PIM, M.D., Adjunct Prof. of Anatomy, and Professor.

PETER MASON, Curator.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Junior.

Aggregate cost of Tickets, \$105. Graduation fee, \$30. Matriculation fee, \$5. Good boarding from \$2 to \$3 per week.

For further information address the Dean of the Faculty, or call upon him at his office, No. 41 Fourth street, under the Painter's House.

JOHN S. MOORE, M.D., Dean.

St. Louis, May 10, 1831. may 11-11.

ROBINSON'S PATENT PESSARY — may be obtained Wholesale and Retail, of Aaron P. Richardson, M.D., No. 36 Green street, Boston.
May 29 — tf

CUCUMBER OINTMENT. — Prepared and sold by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON.

Oct. 16.

PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO. (late Philbrick & Trafton),

Physicians' Druggists and Chemists.

(Members of the Massachusetts Medical Society.)

120 Washington street, Boston.

B. CARPENTER, M.D.,

S. R. PHILBRICK, M.D.,

L. ATWOOD, Chemist.

July 18

MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Faculty of the New York University, in announcing their ensuing Course of Lectures, take great pleasure in stating that their large classes have rendered it necessary for them to erect a new Medical Edifice. They have purchased a most eligible and spacious site in Fourteenth st., near Union Square, on the centre of which their new Edifice is now in the course of erection, and will be completed by the 10th of September next. The Building will consist of three spacious lecture-rooms, each capable of containing from 300 to 400 persons, museums, dissecting-rooms, &c. The anatomical lecture-room will be lighted by a dome forty feet in height. In a word, no expense nor labor has been spared to make this Edifice all that could be desired by the friends of the Institution.

The Faculty are most happy to state that they have been enabled to appoint to the Chairs of Surgery and Practice, made vacant as heretofore announced, two gentlemen of pre-eminent character, and they sincerely congratulate the friends of the University throughout the country on the increased strength which these appointments will give to the Institution. Dr. ALFRED C. POST, the Professor of Surgery, is an able and experienced Surgeon, and his connection with the New York Hospital will afford additional facilities to the students of the University. Dr. Post is extensively engaged in surgical practice in the city of New York, and will bring to his Chair a ripe experience. Dr. MARSDEN CLYMER, the Professor of the Institutes and Practice, is a gentleman well known to the profession, both by his writings and his connection with the Virginia and Philadelphia Medical Schools. He has also been for many years Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Philadelphia Hospital.

SESSION 1851-52.

The Lectures will commence on Monday, the 20th of October, and be continued upon the following arrangements until the last day of February.

GRANVILLE SHARP PATTERSON, M.D., Professor of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
MARTIN PAINE, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

GUYMON S. HAYFORD, M.D., Prof. of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.

JOHN W. DRAPER, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Physiology.

ALFRED C. POST, M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Operations of Surgery, with Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

MARSDEN CLYMER, M.D., Prof. of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

WILLIAM DARLING, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

GEORGE A. PETERS, A.M. M.D., Prosecutor to the Prof. of Surgery.

In order to afford ample opportunity to their pupils of studying disease practically, the Faculty have organized these weekly Cliniques, held in the College building.

1. A Surgical Clinique every Saturday, by Professor Post.

2. A Medical Clinique every Wednesday, by Professor Clymer.

3. An Obstetric Clinique every Monday, by Professor Hayford. The most interesting diseases of women and children will be presented to the Class and fully lectured on by the Professor. The Class will also have an abundant supply of midwifery cases, to be attended at the houses of the patients. For these Cliniques no extra charge will be made.

In addition to these means of studying disease, New York Hospital, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, the various Dispensaries and Infirmarys, are all accessible to the students. Clinical instruction is given every day, at the New York Hospital, of which Professor Post is one of the attending Surgeons. The dissecting-room will be open on the first day of October, and an ample supply of the *materiel* furnished. Students who pursue dissection, will be examined daily on anatomy, by the Demonstrator.

Fees for the full Course of Lectures, \$100. Matriculation fee, \$5. Practical Anatomy, \$5. Graduation fee, \$30. The Spring Commencement will take place early in March, and the Summer Commencement early in July.

Good Board can be obtained for \$3 per week.

Students on arriving in the city, will please call at the College building in Fourteenth street, near Union Square, and inquire for Mr. Polman, the Janitor, who will conduct them to boarding houses near the College.

JOHN W. DRAPER, M.D., President of the Medical Faculty.

P. S.—Students who arrive in the city before the 1st of October, will please call at the former College building, 639 Broadway, where they will find a person ready to conduct them to the new Edifice.

New York, June 25, 1851.

J225—cop1N1

PRIZE ESSAY ON CROUP.—The Boston Society for Medical Observation have not yet awarded the Prize, which was offered six months ago for the best practical *Treatise on Croup and its treatment*. The same Prize is again proposed, and the period of competing for it extended to the first of January next.

All Dissertations must be accompanied by a sealed packet, on which shall be written some device or sentence, and within shall be enclosed the author's name and residence. The same device or sentence is to be written on the Dissertation to which the packet is attached. All unsuccessful dissertations will be deposited with the Secretary of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, from whom they may be obtained with the sealed packet, unopened, if called for within a year after they have been received. All dissertations, moreover, must be *lexibly* written, and forwarded, free of expense, by the first of January next, to one of the following gentlemen, who have been requested to act as Judges.

JOHN WARE, M.D., President Massachusetts Med. Soc.

JOHN JEFFRIES, M.D., President N. York District Med. Soc.

EDW. H. CLARK, M.D., Sec'y Boston Soc. for Med. Observation.

No prize will be awarded if no dissertation is thought worthy of one. Aug. 6—10teop

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS AND THE PROFESSION.—DOCTOR ELLIOTT will deliver a course of Practical Lectures with Clinical demonstrations upon *Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery*, including the *Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the Eye*, in November next. A part of the course the minute Anatomy of the Eye will be taught by the aid of numerous drawings from nature, prepared for the purpose; by actual dissections of the organ, and by a superior compound microscope, manufactured for Dr. Elliott, with special reference to this object.

In the Physiological department, Dr. E. will treat not merely upon the functions of the eye and its appendages, as the visual organ, but will explain minutely the office of every membrane, tissue and humor of this complicated structure, together with their relations to each other, and sympathetic connections with other portions of the body, and the whole will be viewed in their bearings upon the science of Optics, including the powers, uses and modifications of glasses.

In the Pathological department, all the varieties of Ophthalmic disease will be exhibited to the class in their different stages, selected from his numerous patients, who will be present for actual inspection while under treatment. Several hundred colored drawings will serve for comparison and illustration.

The Therapeutical and Surgical portion of the course will be eminently practical, consisting of the rules of diagnosis, the manner of writing prescriptions, the method of preparing the chemical and pharmacological remedies demanded in Ophthalmic practice, including the alkaloids, requiring analytical accuracy, together with the application of topical agents, the various manipulations, and all the numerous instrumental and operative proceedings in this department, all of which will be performed in the presence of the class.

Dr. Elliott's extensive experience and success in the treatment of the varieties of Amaurosis, and this without the excessive depletory means and mercurial abuses which have long been so generally disastrous to the eyes, not less than to the constitutions of the patients, will enable him to promulgate practical views, which he claims to be original and peculiar, but which, for the public benefit, he desires may become the common property of the profession.

The reciprocal relations and sympathies between the structure of the eye and the vital organs of the entire body, too often overlooked, will be explained and enforced by pathological evidence, thus demonstrating the indispensable necessity of general and constitutional remedies, together with Hygienic and dietetic treatment in all forms of Ophthalmic disease.

Address, if by letter, to

SAMUEL M. ELLIOTT, M.D., 436 Broadway, New York.

For full particulars, with testimonials, see the number of this Journal for July 9, 1851.

Jy16—tf.

HERRING'S CROTON OIL—for sale by PHILBRICK & TRAFON. Nov. 6.

MICROSCOPES—Joseph Burnett, No. 33 Tremont Row (Agent for the sale of Spencer's Microscopes, has just received two instruments from this celebrated maker, which he offers for sale. Also, a full assortment of Alexander Herrington's preparations of Microscopic Anatomy. J225—tf.

MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

FISKE MEDICAL PRIZE QUESTIONS.—The Trustees of the Fiske Fund, at the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society, held at Providence, June 25th, 1881, announced that the Premium of fifty dollars, offered by them in 1880, for the best dissertation on the subject of—

"Homœopathy so called, its history and refutation," had been awarded to the author of the dissertation bearing the motto—

"Folly in wisdom hatched,
Hath wisdom's warrant and the help of school."

—*Love's Labor Lost.*
And upon breaking the seal of the accompanying packet they learn that the successful competitor was **WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M.D.**, of Norwich, Conn.

They propose the following subjects for 1882.
No. 1. Displacements of the uterus, their local and constitutional effects, and best mode of treatment.

No. 2. "Gastro-Enteric Disease," its nature, complications and best mode of treatment.
For the best dissertation on each of these subjects should an award be made, the Trustees will pay the sum of fifty dollars.

Every competitor for a premium is expected to conform to the following regulations, viz.:

To forward to the Trustees on or before the 10th of May, A.D. 1882, free of all expense, a copy of his dissertation with a motto written thereupon, and also accompanying a sealed packet, having the same motto inscribed upon the outside, and his name and place of residence written.

Previously to receiving the premium awarded, the author of the successful dissertation must transfer to the Trustees all his right, title and interest in and to the same, for the use, benefit and behoof of the Fiske Fund.

The letters accompanying the unsuccessful dissertations, will be destroyed by the Trustees unopened, and the dissertations may be procured by their respective authors of the Trustees to whom they were directed, if application be made thereto within three months.

HIRAM ALLEN, of Cumberland,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, of North Kingstown,
JOSEPH MAUKAN, of Providence,
Trustees of the Fiske Fund.

R. A. ARNOLD, Secretary. Oct. 1—5w.
Providence, Sept. 25, 1881.

VERATRIA, Aconitine, Salts of Morphine, and other Chemicals, from the celebrated chemist, **MORSON**, sold by **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON**.
Nov. 13.

GLASS WARE of every description, including German Bottles with accurately ground stoppers, from 1-4 oz. to one gallon. Also, wide and narrow mouthed Phials of white and green glass, of every size and variety, for sale in quantities to suit Physicians, by **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON**.
Nov. 13.

NAPHTHALINE.—A new remedy highly recommended by M. Dupesquier, M. Rasseignin and M. Emery, in various pulmonary complaints. Manufactured and for sale by **PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO.**, Chemists, 160 Washington street, Boston.
Nov. 13.

PREPARATIONS OF SILVER.—Nitrate in Crystals, Oxide, Iodide and Chloride, manufactured and for sale at 160 Washington street, Boston, by **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON**.
Nov. 13.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, INHALATION, &c.—The Subscriber continues to treat these diseases by *Inhalation* of the powder of the *Nitrate*, *Lycopodium*, &c., also with the *Laryngeal Shower Syringe* and *Prohamb*.

Inhalers, with the *Powder*, will be sent, by Express or otherwise, as ordered, to any part of the country, to physicians or patients. I have found this powder highly serviceable in ulcerated sore throat, bronchitis, laryngitis and incipient phthisis, and the testimony of several physicians who have tried it in various places has been greatly in favor of its use.
Oct. 23—eptft W. M. CORNELL, M.D.,
425 Washington st., Boston.

CHLOROFORM, Concentrated Chloric and Sulphuric Ethers, for Inhalation. Manufactured and sold by **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON**, Chemists and Physicians' Druggists.
Nov. 6.

SUPERIOR GUMS, RESINS, &c.—Socotrine Aloes, Ammoniac, Guaiac, Myrrh, True Burgundy Pitch, sold by **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON**.
Nov. 6.

FOR SALE—The ride of a Physician, worth \$1200 per annum. The incumbent wishes to sell a Horse, Chaise, Gig, Sleigh, and accompaniments, Office fixtures, &c. Possession given immediately. The purchaser can rent a house, or board. Address **E. BARTLETT, M.D.**, South Berwick, Me. Oct. 1—5w.

PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' SILVER INSTRUMENTS, made in the neatest manner, by **WM. B. TROBY**, Working Silversmith, No. 7 Court Avenue, Boston. Oct. 1—et.

"STONE'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEGS."
Manufactured at Boston, 221 Washington street, by **W. C. STONE & CO.**, at the Supporter and Truss Establishment of A. F. Bartlett. These Legs are constructed on a principle entirely new, and of the highest importance, by which the knee-joint is made safe at every step, and the fear of falling is of course removed. The highest approbation is given to this improvement, both from eminent surgeons and from unfortunates themselves. They are light and of sufficient strength, can be worn with ease, and are easily adjusted. This is the only substitute that has the self-sustaining principle attached. It has recently been Patented. All orders for this article, addressed to **W. C. Stone & Co.**, 221 Washington street, Boston, will be attended to with promptness.
W. C. STONE & CO.
817—epdw—eog2n—1am3m

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—**PHILBRICK & TRAFTON** have for sale Pocket Cases of Instruments, Pocket Cases of Phials for carrying medicines, Cupping Cases, Dissecting Cases, Breast Pumps in cases, Gum Elastic, Nurse Bottles, Nipple Shells, Breast Pipes; Catheters, male and female, single and double, of silver and gum elastic; Bougies for urethra and rectum; Syringes, self and common; Men's self-injecting Instruments; Penises; Hutchinson's Asperitine Fountain; Scapular, vaginal and rectal; Pill Syringes, for administering solids by the rectum; Stomach Pumps; Stomach Tubes, to be used with a common syringe; Glass Inhalers, for administering medicated vapors; Rasmussen's Inhaler Tubes; Teeth Forceps, Scarifiers, Crain's Supporters, Shoulder Braces and Suspensory Bandages of every description.
Nov. 13.

CANTHARIDAL COLLOIDION.—A new Epispastic Remedy, and substitute for the ordinary preparations of Cantharides. It is speedy, convenient and powerful; can be applied to any portion of the body, and remain entirely unaffected by the movements of the patient. It requires the employment of neither leather or linen as in the use of the ordinary vesicating agents. Manufactured and for sale by **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON, Druggists**.
Jan. 23.—4f 160 Washington St.

ROOMS TO BE RENTED.—Two or Three Spacious Rooms, over our Apothecary Store, will be rented upon favorable terms, to a Physician, Dentist, or a Medical Association.
PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO.
Sept. 10.—4f 160 Washington Street.

ARTIFICIAL EYE AND ANATOMICAL PREPARATIONS imported to order by **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON**, Physicians' Druggists.
Nov. 6.

TINCTURES from English leaves of Hyoscyamus, Conium, Digitalis, Belladonna, and Aconite, Tinct. Indian Hemp. These Tinctures are of official strength. Sold by **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON**.
Nov. 6.

LEAD DISEASES.—Dr. Dana's translation of L. Fagueret des Plancher's Treatise on Lead Diseases may be obtained at this office. Price, 75 cents, \$1.00, and \$1.25, according to the style of binding.
Nov. 20.

THE
Boston Medical and Surgical Journal

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,
At 184 Washington St., corner of Franklin St.
J. V. C. SMITH, M.D., EDITOR.
DAVID CLAPP, PUBLISHER.

Price—Three dollars a year, in advance; after three months, \$3.50; if not paid within the year, \$4. For a single copy, 6 cents.